FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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BORISOV VIEWS USSR'S EFFORTS TO CURB NUCLEAR ARMS

LD121613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by K. Borisov: "Halting the Nuclear Race"]

[Text] In our time it is universally acknowledged that the main threat to peace stems from the continuing nuclear arms race. Speaking from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum Leonid Ilich Brezhnev called nuclear armaments the most dangerous for mankind. "For all these years," he stressed, "the Soviet Union has resolutely struggled to put an end to the race in these arms and to exclude their further proliferation in the world."

The most effective and radical method of ridding mankind of the nuclear peril would be an international accord on halting the production of nuclear weapons and reduction of their stockpiles all the way to their total elimination.

The 26th CPSU Congress advanced a new program of struggle for the radical normalization of the international situation. The measures proposed by the Soviet Union cover a broad range of questions but all these measures are united by a single goal--leading the peoples away from the threat of nuclear war. As the CPSU Central Committee report stressed, previously submitted Soviet proposals for strengthening international security and limiting the arms race retain their force.

One of the main elements of the Soviet initiatives in the struggle to halt the nuclear armaments race is the proposal to conclude an international agreement on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of those states where there are no such weapons at present. Our country has backed up its initiative with statements concerning its readiness to undertake not to deploy nuclear weapons in those states where there are no such weapons now and with an appeal to other nuclear powers to act in a similar way.

The solution of the question of the nondeployment of nuclear weapons in those countries where there are no such weapons now is seen as an international accord of a binding nature and as a clear and unambiguous commitment by the nuclear powers not to deploy nuclear weapons on the territory of states where they are not deployed at present. This undertaking, of course, must be of a universal nature, that is, it must extend to any nonnuclear state on whose territory there are no nuclear weapons. This commitment must also cover all types of nuclear weapons. Alongside the nuclear powers' commitments the agreement on this question should enshrine the nonnuclear countries' readiness to refrain from any steps leading directly or indirectly to the appearance of nuclear weapons on their territory.

Is the participation of nonuclear states in an agreement of this kind advantageous? Undoubtedly, for it would provide them with a universal reinforcement in international law of the guarantees of their security. They would merely be required to observe strictly their nuclear-free status. On the other hand, the nondeployment of nuclear weapons where there are none at present would be a step toward a subsequent broader goal--the total withdrawal of such weapons from the territories of other states--and would thus promote the geographical limitation of nuclear armaments and ultimately lead to their total elimination.

The implementation of the Soviet initiative would also make it possible to strengthen substantially the regime of nuclear weapon nonproliferation while in no way affecting the possibility of using nuclear energy for peaceful puposes.

In addition this proposal of the USSR's has something in common with the ideas of creating nuclear-free zones and creates more favorable opportunities for their practical implementation by the states' collective or individual efforts.

One more advantage of the USSR's initiative is that with the states' good will--and primarily, naturally, the good will of the nuclear states--it could comparatively rapidly produce practical results since there would be no great difficulty in reaching an international agreement.

Seeking the adoption of its proposal, the Soviet Union is pursuing a clear-cut and consistent line. In 1978 it submitted this question for examination by the United Nations, where it was given broad support. In one of its decisions the UN General Assembly urged the nuclear powers to refrain from deploying nuclear weapons where there are no such weapons now, and urged states which do not possess nuclear weapons and do not have them on their territories to refrain from any steps which could lead to the deployment of such weapons.

The following year, on the USSR's initiative, the United Nations adopted a decision recommending that all states study the possibility of concluding a corresponding international agreement and set out their opinions on this score. In response many states not only advocated the elaboration of an agreement on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons but also made specific proposals. The socialist countries again expressed themselves in favor of the speediest conclusion of such an agreement in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact jubilee conference.

Finally, at its 35th session the UN General Assembly requested that the Disarmament Committee "embark immediately on talks with a view to drafting an international agreement on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of those states where there are no such weapons now."

It would seem that every condition existed for the rapid conclusion of one more agreement on limiting the arms race and reducing the danger of war. However, this question is being resolved only slowly, to say the least. The reason for this situation lies in the obstinate resistance of the United States and its closest allies who are advancing the most implausible pretexts to prevent the Soviet proposal's practical implementation.

At the same time statements which reveal the true reasons for the negative attitude of the United States and its allies toward the Soviet proposal occasionally slip through in the stream of phoney arguments. For instance, the statement that the NATO countries should have the opportunity to deploy nuclear weapons where they want. It is obvious that this position is a reflection of NATO's overall course and above all of the U.S. course aimed at altering the strategic equilibrium between West and East to the advantage of the former and the detriment of the USSR and the other socialist countries and the interests of detente and international security.

The nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of states where there are none at present is just one aspect of the task of limiting the nuclear race, a task of an extraordinary nature. After all, as L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "We cannot allow the peoples of the world to live under the threat of the unleashing of nuclear war." The Soviet foreign policy initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress were dictated by an understanding of this. This is also borne out by the insistent appeal heard at the congress for restraint in the strategic arms sphere, by the readiness our country has expressed to conduct talks on the limitation of any types of armaments, by the proposal for a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear weapons of the NATO countries and the USSR and by the proposal to create an authoritative international committee which would show the vital need to avert a nuclear catastrophe.... The complex of Soviet proposals put forward at the congress convincingly confirms that the struggle to mitigate the threat of war and curb the arms race has been and remains the pivotal direction of the Soviet Union's foreign policy activity.

SOVIET MISSILE MORATORIUM PLAN FOR EUROPE VIEWED

FRG Attitudes Noted

LD121513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch under the rubric "Letter From Bonn": "Between the Past and the Present"]

[Excerpt] The new Soviet initiatives advanced in L.I. Brezhnev's report have made a deep impression in the FRG. Voices have been heard to say that Bonn must not miss the opportunities offered by the USSR's proposals. However, Washington has obviously succeeded in playing on the disagreements within the West German Cabinet and has imposed on the FRG a line of conduct advantageous to itself. It is known that Chancellor H. Schmidt, addressing the Social Democratic Party of Germany leadership, declared that the proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev demand careful study as regards both their substance and the stated conditions for realizing them. This particularly concerns the proposal for a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons of the NATO countries and the USSR, the head of the Bonn cabinet emphasized.

The great international significance of L.I. Brezhnev's report is also recognized by the Vice Chancellor--Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher. But at the same time he does not tire of repeating the demand that the USSR unilaterally cease the production and deployment of medium-range missile systems without any reciprocal commitments on the West's part. The moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union, Genscher, the Free Democrats' leader, declares, will "cement" the Soviet Union's superiority.

However, it is well known that the moratorium as proposed by the Soviet Union, is to take effect only until a permanent treaty is concluded on the limitation or, still better, the reduction of such nuclear facilities in Europe. It is designed not to "cement" the actual state of affairs but to create a favorable atmosphere of trust for successful talks. As for the actual state of affairs, it is well known to Genscher: Namely, the United States is already making material and technical preparations to deploy Pershing II's and Tomahawks on the banks of the Rhine, Ruhr and Main and is continuously modernizing the existing forward-based facilities with a view to tipping the overall correlation of forces in its favor.

Bonn figures are deliberately concentrating public attention on the Soviet systems, "forgetting" about the American nuclear facilities and in every possible way playing down reports on NATO's nuclear missile potential.

Bonn attempts to justify the policy of "arms upgrading" with reference to a "desire for equilibrium." But it wants to achieve equilibrium by...deploying new nuclear missile systems in addition to those already in West Europe. It is in fact working to upset the balance of forces and opening up the floodgates of the arms race. But such a line promises nothing good. It does not promote talks, which is the only way to resolve urgent problems and to break the vicious circle of the arms race--which is what the Soviet Union honestly and sincerely proposes doing.

The search for a stance with regard to the future of detente is being conducted on the Rhine under conditions of an acute struggle within the FRG ruling circles. The pro-American faction represented by the right wing of the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union is sounding the alarm. Its leaders are intimidating people with the specter of "German pacifist neutralism" and the "gradual breaking of Atlantic ties with the FRG." During a recent parliamentary debate F.J. Strauss urged the "decisive and unequivocal taking of the U.S. side."

The Christian Democrats' messenger--Woerner, their expert on military issues and one of the American 'hawks'" most vociferous yes-men--has already managed to visit Washington. Having wised up on the other side of the ocean, Woerner is in a hurry to address exhortations to the government. Bonn's policy must not go its own way, Woerner says over and over again, but must be closely coordinated with the U.S. line. The policy of detente and their own "Ostpolitik" are pointless and must not take place.

It is obvious that the accession of the new American administration has encouraged the FRG opposition. It is increasing its attacks on the "Ostpolitik" and the policy of detente. In this it enjoys active U.S. support. It is no coincidence that the anti-Soviet propaganda machine is now being revved up appreciably on both sides of the ocean: War hysteria is being fanned, mountains of lies are being piled up, and people are being intimidated with the threat of a "Soviet attack."

Now, after the 26th CPSU Congress, this line does not meet with any special public support in West Germany. In reply to a question as to how Bonn should react to the new American administration's policy, the majority of FRG citizens polled said: keep its distance from it. Three-fourths of those polled adhere to the opinion that in the long run of politics the West's aim must be to preserve parity, not the desire for superiority proclaimed by the new Washington administration.

Netherlands' 'Hasty' Reply

LD120945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Grigoryev report: "The Netherlands: Deputies Critical"--from the "World Today" roundup of international news items compiled by A. Nikanorov]

[Text] Hasty, dubious and "most regrettable" is how representatives of both government and opposition parties in the Netherlands have described the Netherlands Foreign Ministry's negative assessment of the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile devices in Europe, our correspondent B. Grigoryev reports.

"The need to continue talks must be stressed to the United States," Christian Democrat Appeal Deputy J. De Boer told a session of the Permanent Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs held in The Hague.

PAKISTANI GOVERNMENT AGREES TO HIJACKERS' DEMANDS

LD122016 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus, 12 Mar, TASS--The Pakistani Government agreed to meet the demand of the persons who had hijacked a plane of the Pakistani Airlines for the release of 55 political prisoners in Pakistan. Syria's official representative announced this to foreign journalists who gathered in the Damascus airport. The Syrian authorities immediately informed of this the hijackers of the plane which remains in the field of the Damascus International Airport. A letter sent on behalf of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on board the plane Boeing-720 urges the persons holding the plane not to take any measures concerning the hostages until concrete ways of their release are worked out.

PRAVDA ASSAILS 'NUCLEAR THREAT' TO INDIAN OCEAN

LD131009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 81 p 5

[Oleg Kitsenko article under the rubric "Our Comm[illegible]taries": "Nuclear Threat to Indian Ocean"]

[Text] The secret transfer of nuclear weapons to the American military base of Diego Garcia has begun. There are already 19 nuclear warheads on the island. The newspaper FORWARD, published in Sri Lanka, has reported this. America's Los Angeles TIMES, quoting informed sources in the military department, writes that the U.S. administration is planning to spend about $40 million on modernizing the airstrips on the island. This is explained by the "need to station B-52 strategic bombers (capable of carrying nuclear weapons--O.K.) within shorter striking distance of the Persian Gulf."

These reports are convincing evidence that the new American administration has decided to implement the nuclear strategy for the Near East announced in the previous Presidential Directive 51. It will be remembered that "the limited strategic scenario" for the Rapid Deployment Force command, which was drawn up on Carter's instructions, envisages the delivery of precisely 19 nuclear bombs in this region.

The intention of the Australian Government to allow the B-52 bombers permanently stationed on Guam Island to land at a base in Darwin is also clearly connected with the plans for employing nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean region. All this is obviously in accordance with the long-term plans for increasing the arsenal of strategic nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles for them which, so the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT claims, Washington strategists are now actively drawing up.

The intention of the U.S. military to "consolidate" its access to military facilities in Oman, Kenya and Somalia and to gain the use of the Eytan and 'Ezyon airbases in the Sinai Peninsula is indubitably subordinated to the implementation of these plans.

Thus the peace-loving public is witnessing new moves by the United States, which, in the wake of an unprecedented buildup of conventional armed forces in the region, is also beginning to saturate it with nuclear weapons aimed against everyone it may consider to be opponents. Everyone remembers the sinister statement by the former U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Komer that if the non-nuclear deterrent forces in the Near East fail, the possibility of using nuclear weapons will be considered. The new U.S. defense secretary has spoken in the same spirit, calling for the Rapid Deployment Force concentrated in the Indian Ocean to be equipped with the most modern weapons.

In the face of the unquestionable nuclear threat the proposals to turn the Indian Ocean, along with other regions of the world, into a nuclear-free zone made by L.I. Brezhnev in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress and also the Soviet proposals to safeguard peace in the Persian Gulf region are assuming particular urgency for the region's peoples.

HAIG LETTER TO WALDHEIM ON IRAN CRITICIZED

LD121515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "The Threat Persists"]

[Text] New York, 7 Mar--Despite the settlement of the American hostages problem, the United States is keeping the door open to interference in Iran's internal affairs and to pressure on its government. That is the purport of a message sent by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig to UN Secretary General K. Waldheim.

As is known, after the American diplomats in Tehran were freed, the then President J. Carter sent a letter to K. Waldheim on 19 January this year, noting that the United States considers that Iran has completely fulfilled Security Council Resolutions 457 of 4 December 1979 and 461 of 31 December 1979, as well as the international court decision of 24 May 1980, which called for the hostages' release. A. Haig is now putting forward his own "clarifications," which amount to rejecting that statement by Carter. "The United States does not consider," the secretary of state's message says, "that Iran has reacted in full to the letter and spirit" of those documents. A. Haig thereby makes it clear that the United States is retaining the "right" to make new demands on Iran.

The present concentration of more than 60 warships and more than 200 combat aircraft of the United States and its NATO allies in the Persian Gulf region is also aimed against the Iranian revolution and other national liberation movements in the Near East.

COMMENT ON U.S. SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN JUNTA

Assurances 'Unconvincing'

LD122022 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS--TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir writes:

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who accompanied the President of the United States during his visit to Canada told journalists in Ottawa that the United States, allegedly, is not going to expand military assistance to the Salvadoran regime and will limit itself to the "modest" arms deliveries that are made to that regime at present.

What these "modest" deliveries are in reality? The answer to this question can be found, specifically, in the broadcast of the U.S. television company ABC which reported on the very day when the U.S. state secretary spoke in Ottawa that the White House asked the Congress to endorse the allocations for the military and economic assistance to the ringleaders of the Salvadoran regime under the United States budget for the next financial year in the sum of 66 million dollars. Twenty-six million dollars out of this sum is [word indistinct] for purely military aims: arms deliveries and the training of the armed forces of the junta for punitive operations against their own people.

And here are other data showing the scale of the American export of counter-revolution to Salvador. Soon after coming to power the present American administration made 10 million dollars available to the puppet junta earmarked for the purchase of military equipment in the USA, and a week ago it allocated a further sum of 25 million dollars for the same purpose. Out of these funds military helicopters, cutters and other types of military equipment have already begun to arrive in Salvador. As reported by the American press itself Washington is planning to allocate to the anti-people regime more than 200 million dollars--a fabulous sum for such a small country.

We do not even mention the fact that the number of Pentagon and CIA "advisers" in El Salvador is continually increasing; they are not only acting as instructors to the punitive detachments of junta but are taking a direct path in the operations aimed at smashing the patriots.

In the light of all these facts A. Haig's assurances about the "modest" scale of the American intervention in El Salvador appear, to put it mildly, unconvincing. We repeat, to put it mildly...

'Concocted Black Paper'

LD121339 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Mar 81 p 7

[Article by V. Valentinov under the rubric "Background to Sensations": "The White House 'Black Paper'"]

[Text] In the hope of somehow justifying in the people's eyes their flagrant interference in El Salvador's affairs, the American authorities launched a vociferous campaign accusing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of supporting guerrillas in El Salvador and of arming "terrorist groupings."

Washington is frantically trying to find proof of "communist interference" in El Salvador. Since it cannot find any it is simply making it up. The other day the U.S. State Department published a "white paper" intended to cause a sensation. According to White House Press Secretary J. Brady, it contains "documents" which show that "the communists were caught redhanded." The paper includes so many untruths and so many dirty lies against the USSR and the other socialist states that the epithet "white" is somewhat inappropriate. It is a "black paper" concocted by agents of U.S. special services.

While the CIA "scribes" sweated over the forgery two large delegations left Washington for quick tours of Western Europe and Latin America. For what purpose? To persuade the U.S. NATO allies and the governments of "friendly regimes" on the American Continent of the existence of a "communist threat." It is interesting that the European tour was led by Eagleburger, a former FBI agent. General Walters, former deputy director of the CIA, a man with ample experience of "delicate negotiations," left for southern parts. Both delegations were to show the governments secret documents in the possession of American intelligence on the participation of the Soviet Union, Cuba, Ethiopia, Vietnam and the PLO in the Salvadoran events.

It is reported from Bonn, Paris and London that the Eagleburger "team" conducted several rounds of "arm-twisting," threatening the Europeans that if they did not support the United States the White House would drop detente altogether. Thus, instead of the promised "consultations" the Europeans heard categorical commands from the lips of the new U.S. administration.

Washington is hurriedly stepping up military and economic aid to the Salvadoran junta. It will be raised to $225 million this year! Arms supplies will treble. U.S. heavy armaments are being airlifted to the Salvadoran junta from U.S. military bases in Panama, while a large group of U.S. "instructors" with a wealth of experience of punitive operations in Vietnam and Africa is directing the Salvadoran military's outrages in peaceful villages and cities. Special advisers are directing strikes against "seats of resistance" by "death squads" and other fascist formations. In the last 14 months alone 11,000 Salvadorans have died in reprisals against civilians. The terrorists' victims included priests, doctors and teachers. Here is the story of a correspondent for the American magazine PROGRESSIVE:

"On 14 May 1980 around 600 peasants, mainly children and old people were machinegunned as they tried to cross the Sumpul River which divides El Salvador from Honduras. The murders were committed by Salvadoran and Honduran forces--both armies are supplied by and enjoy aid from the United States. The refugees saw soldiers of the National Guard rape a woman and then cut her throat."

Savage terror reigns in the country. City streets are littered with burned-out cars, spent cartridges and corpses. Entire villages have been destroyed.

But Eagleburger and Walters are studiously ignoring all this. The U.S. bourgeois press is also silent. It prefers that Americans are ignorant of the role of the Pentagon and the CIA in Salvadoran events. But the representatives of American "free" press sprang to attention and made loud noises about the "Soviet threat" to Central America. Yet only recently the U.S. State Department had said that it had absolutely no evidence of Soviet penetration in El Salvador, allegedly governed by a perfectly moderate junta. This was even stated by the new U.S. representative at the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick.

Suddenly there appeared the CIA "intelligence data" which U.S. intelligence had apparently had in its possession for a long time. There is a certain piquancy in these "facts." For example, the truck carrying rifles seized on the border with Honduras. The rifles, U.S. special services maintain, were among those "left behind by Americans in Vietnam," although even Pentagon "specialists" reckon that it is impossible to distinguish them from the rifles the CIA is sending to the "death squads."

So the "trump cards" of Salvadoran military Vice President Colonel Gutierrez worked. The junta, which has lost its position in the country, had long sought to involve Washington in the civil war in order to hang on to power backed by American bayonets. It was for this reason that it dealt first with four American missionaries, calling them victims of the "left," and then with two U.S. agrarian reform advisers and a foreign journalist. But Washington exercised "forbearance."

That fact is that the White House has now launched a massive propaganda offensive against the USSR, on the basis of CIA "intelligence data." Here are some well-known truths. One is that: "American intelligence is led by strong men. When they are satisfied that certain elements of the administrations's foreign policy are insufficiently clear-cut these strong-willed people cannot resist the human temptation of slipping a little grit into the gears of the state mechanism."

This eloquent admission was made by none other than U.S. intelligence veteran General (U. Korson). This grit was introduced into the machinery of "consultations" with the U.S. NATO allies. It is also sprinkled about the pages of the "white paper" concocted at the CIA misinformation service.

Many U.S. statesmen are aware that it is a dirty campaign. Even the U.S. President, journalist (K. Fortsh) maintains, admits that "a lot of dirty work has to be done" in Central America.

One wonders whether the White House's course is in keeping with the interests of the American people. As a Salvadoran opposition figure told an American audience, "is it not better to accept that El Salvador is going to be another Nicaragua? Otherwise it may become another Vietnam." Sensible advice. Washington would do well to listen.

'DONATIONS' AIM TO SHAKE POLAND'S SOCIALIST BASE

LD121640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 12 Mar (TASS)--American reaction is stepping up interference in the internal affairs of Poland, giving growing help and support to antisocialist elements and urging them on to antigovernment actions. As the leaders of the trade union federation AFL-CIO reported, the overall cost of various equipment illegally supplied to the Polish trade union federation Solidarity has exceeded $200,000. These funds are taken out of a special AFL-CIO fund which was set up last year. This fund, in the opinion of observers, is a cover for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency which has virtually unlimited funds for "special operations" abroad, primarily for ideological and other diversions against socialist countries.

The AFL-CIO announcement makes it plain that the "donations" collected by the rightwing trade union leaders will be spent, above all, on strengthening the propaganda base of Solidarity, under whose awning antisocialist forces have built themselves a nest. They are being assigned to the purchasing and smuggling into Poland of typewriters, duplicating machines and printing materials for the production of leaflets and subversive literature. The announcement notes that all these supplies "are reaching their destination." This is a cynical admission of the fact that the "assistance" is being smuggled into Poland in violation of the elementary norms of international law. An AFL-CIO representative declared that the collection of resources for these purposes "will continue as long as it is necessary."

Counterrevolutionary Polish emigres do not hide the fact that the U.S. "donations" are aimed, first and foremost, at shaking the foundations of socialism in Poland, the subversion of people's power and the stepping-up of counterrevolution. In a speech at New York University, a certain "Polish woman journalist," (E. Shmuness), stated directly that U.S. money is necessary in order to "publish--independently of the communist government--newspapers and books, to rent headquarters, to set up propaganda centers and also to do much, much else."

The above-mentioned announcement by the AFL-CIO also contains instigatory calls to counter-revolutionary elements in Poland. In their zeal to please U.S. reaction, which dreams of overthrowing the socialist system in Poland, the AFL-CIO trade union bosses have discovered yet another channel for rendering financial assistance to antisocialist circles in Poland. L. Kirkland, the AFL-CIO president, declared that Solidarity will be the first "winner" of a prize instituted last year, named after former president of the trade union federation G. Meany--that embodiment of the policy of anticommunism--that very same Meany who directed the divisive activities of the AFL-CIO within the international workers and trade union movement, who invariably supported the policy of "cold war," cooperated with U.S. ruling circles and the CIA in subversive activity and the suppression of the peoples' liberation struggle and who led the trade unions into the morass of "class cooperation" with the monopolies, betraying the interests of U.S. workers as he did so. Meany's successor, Kirkland, declared that the prize would be presented "at an appropriate time and place."

U.S. LEGITIMIZES 'COVERT INTERFERENCE' IN DRA

LD122300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] The public statement by the U.S. administration that it was prepared to give assistance to the Afghan counterrevolution in the form of arms supplies has been greeted with profound indignation throughout the world. This intention is regarded as an attempt at direct interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Here is a commentary by Igor Charikov:

[Begin recording] In his speech on U.S. television Reagan in effect dispersed the smoke-screen behind which his predecessor in the White House tried to coneal U.S. participation in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. On instructions from the White House, the U.S. propaganda machine categorically denied all facts, all evidence of involvement in the formation, training and arming of counterrevolutionary bands. Considerable evidence of this sort had accumulated. The existence of a secret CIA plan, which began shortly after the 1978 revolution, is well known, for example. Training centers were urgently set up on Pakistani territory under this plan. At these centers U.S. and, slightly later, Chinese specialists on subversion and murder set about training diversionaries. At the same time the bazmaches received a stream of weapons along various routes, but once again through Pakistan. These weapons ranged from conventional rifles to rocket launchers. Individual subunits of the U.S. spy agency conducted a propaganda campaign of incitement among the Afghan population.

All this, I repeat, was carefully concealed from both the U.S. people and from public opinion in other countries.

But a new administration has taken over in the White House. It immediately proclaimed the slogan about the need to fight against international terrorism. Evidently, the members of the administration considered it sufficient to simply classify the revolutionary changes in Afghanistan as terrorism in order for the clamorous duet of Weinberger and Reagan to announce something which has hitherto been done on the sly; in other words, to legitimize the covert interference.

The reaction to Reagan's declaration, which was challenging in both tone and content, was extremely negative. At the same time many observers were surprised at the fact that the U.S. President made his anti-Afghan remarks at precisely a time when realization of the need for a peaceful settlement of the situation over Afghanistan is growing in Western countries. But instead of searching for paths of peace, the United States is setting course for the escalation of interference. Such a policy is shortsighted and ineffective, as history has repeatedly shown. [end recording]

GENERAL MEYER'S COMMENTS ON GULF PRESENCE NOTED

Moscow Persian Report

NC121422 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] General Edward Meyer, chief of the U.S. ground forces, has stressed the importance of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf region and in a speech at the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee said: This area, like northeast Asia and the areas of Korea and Japan, is of great importance to America. The American general also said that America should have unimpeded access to the mineral resources in the Persian Gulf.

We know that the Pentagon is presently gradually stationing units of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Indian Ocean and its proximity. About 40 American warships are presently stationed near the Persian Gulf.

Bratov Comments

LD122158 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 12 Mar 81

["Gendarmes From Washington"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS--TASS observer Nikolay Bratov writes: The chief of staff of the U.S. Army, General Edward Meyer, said on Wednesday in the Armed Forces Sub-committee of the House of Representatives, that "physical presence" was necessary of the American air and ground troops in the Persian Gulf to secure free access to energy sources. Under this pretext the USA is trying to achieve its domination, if necessary with the help of arms, over the Middle-East oil, which does not belong to the USA, and over the oil routes.

And the methods which the Pentagon generals want to use to achieve this goal are quite clear from the figures, just published, of the new budget for military construction, proposed by the Reagan administration for the 1982 fiscal year. It envisages allocations for the expansion and modernisation of the naval and air bases in Egypt, Oman, Kenya, Somalia and on the Diego Garcia Island reaching 472.6 billion dollars, which is over 100 million dollars more than planned previously.

Nearly 1,000 million dollars will be spent on the modernisation of the Ras Banas military base, alone, on the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea.

The Pentagon generals made no secret of the fact that in case of interruptions in the oil supplies from the Middle East to the USA and its allies, the American intervention forces are ready to occupy the oil fields in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. The gendarmes from Washington deny these sovereign states their right to be the masters of their own home and to dispose of their own natural resources.

The disobedient are threatened with the armoured fist of the Rapid Deployment Force, strategic bombers and nuclear aircraft carriers from Diego Garcia and other strong points of the American military in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

We have a commitment in this region and we are going to back it up with force, Edward Meyer, the chief of staff of the U.S. Army, said. What "commitment?" It is known that none of the countries in the region asked for military protection from the USA, and there are no agreements or treaties which could justify the American military presence in that region. On the contrary, even the leaders of the countries, close to the USA, such as Saudi Arabia, stated repeatedly that they do not need any American protection. Radio Riyadh said on Tuesday that the West can stop its talk of protecting the Persian Gulf and that the countries of the region can very well stand up for themselves.

Therefore the "commitments" talked about in Washington, are nothing else but an attempt to justify the U.S. imperialistic claims to the Middle-East oil.

PLANS TO DISREGARD ARMS EMBARGO ON PAKISTAN NOTED

LD121129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article from M. Rostarchuk "World Today" feature under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "There Are Always Loopholes..."]

[Text] The Pakistani newsagency PPI has carried a statement by official representatives of the U.S. administration on forthcoming deliveries of M-60 tanks and modern F-15 jet fighters to Pakistan. U.S. Admiral Long provided the "theoretical justification" for this decision, also quoted by PPI: "Pakistan's strategic position demands an improvement in our relations with the country in terms of safeguarding security."

This vague "justification" was clearly all the new U.S. administration needed, despite the U.S. Congress ban, to complete the job started under Carter. In accordance with the ban, the United States refused in 1979 to supply military equipment and technology to Pakistan because it was developing nuclear weapons. A year later former U.S. President Carter, in a fit of militarism, took it into his head to send Pakistan large consignments of arms--Ziaul Haq rejected them, however, as inadequate.

Now, apparently, the new U.S. administration has even less intention of observing the U.S. Congress embargo where aggressive plans for safeguarding the U.S. military presence in one area or another are concerned. The fathers of Congress on Capitol Hill are being very indulgent toward the White House's undisciplined behavior. There are always loopholes in the law.

But the world public has no intention of tolerating the U.S. administration's mounting ambition. At any rate, in many Near and Middle East and Southeast Asian countries there was great concern at the report that the United States intends to announce this week a program for supplying American combat equipment and arms worth $6-7 billion to Near East and Persian Gulf countries--primarily Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan.

KONDRASHOV DISCUSSES CURRENT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD121900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 12 Mar 81

["Topical Problems of International Life" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] At a recent press conference, U.S. President Reagan was asked whether he was not about to turn El Salvador into a second Vietnam and did he not have the intention of giving orders for the direct participation of American servicemen in the civil war which is being waged in that small Central American country. Denying such intentions, Reagan joked: I have been in this job--that is, the job of president--for more than 6 weeks now, and I haven't fired a single shot. There are funny jokes, and there is black humor. A good laugh was had at Reagan's remarks, but the dark, underlying meaning remained.

Indeed, the new U.S. administration has not fired a single shot yet, but over the few weeks it has been in power it has already managed to move quite a long way down the path of military preparations and the militarization of its foreign policy. As for El Salvador, it is no accident that there is suspicion about whether a new Vietnam is being prepared there. Although American soldiers are not yet fighting, more and more American military advisers are being sent to help the junta which is terrorizing the El Salvador people. The junta is also being provided with material military help to the tune of several tens of millions of dollars. These demonstrative gestures have been made under the Reagan administration, which has gone further than its predecessors.

Moreover, having sided with the bloody junta against the El Salvador people, Washington wants its allies to do the same. French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet, was urged to do this during his visit to Washington as, later, was British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and, just recently, West German Foreign Minister Genscher. A special mission, headed by the American diplomat Eagleburger, did a round tour of the West European capitals trying to show that the El Salvador patriots are backed not by the El Salvador people, but only by Havana and Moscow.

El Salvador is a tiny country, with a population of 4 million and a territory of 21,000 square kilometers, that is, smaller than, say, Kaluzhskaya or Tulskaya oblasts. Although we do not reckon those to be big, it seems at times as though too much is being talked about this small country. But the point is that the United States has deliberately chosen El Salvador as a symbol of its toughness, bellicosity and intolerance toward the national liberation movement which, of course, it represents as the intrigues of communism.

And yet another symbol emerges, a symbol of the awkwardness and a symbol of the outdatedness of that bellicose imperialist policy; America's allies are perplexed over the reason for the fuss. This is how the well-known American observer Anthony Lewis puts it: Representing the United States as the defender of Central America from foreign intervention is simply laughable. The United States has been interfering there for more than a century, and it was certainly not Moscow which invented the term banana republic.

Let's leave El Salvador now and get back to the U.S. President's black joke about how, in 6 weeks in power, he hasn't fired a single shot. In the final analysis, El Salvador is only a symbolic pawn on the American chessboard, while the strategy of the game expresses itself in accelerated military preparations.

The figures of military budgets are astronomical ones, and have ceased to amaze people. Nevertheless, I would like to cite figures that, I think, would surprise even those who have grown accustomed to surprises. In recent proposals to congress, the White House suggested increasing military spending for the current financial year and the following one, beginning on 1 October, by $30 billion. As a result, almost $400 billion will be spent over 2 years. But that is far from all. The Reagan administration plans to continue increasing spending so that over the 4-year period it will reach $1.3 trillion. What is a trillion? Three weeks ago, delivering a message to the U.S. Congress about the extremely poor economic situation in the country, President Reagan graphically described what a trillion was, in connection with the fact that America's national debt is approaching the trillion dollar mark. According to his calculation it turned out that a trillion was a heap of $1,000 bills reaching up 67 miles. Sixty-seven miles is 90 kilometers. So, $1 trillion made up of $1,000 bills would be higher than 10 Everests put on top of each other, Everest being the highest mountain in the world. There's no doubt about it, it's an impressive image. The American President, of course, forgot to mention it when he was asking $1.3 trillion for military preparations in the next 5-year period. Yet, after all, that is near to 15 Everests in $1,000 notes. Just imagine what a mountain of arms that will be.

The American President does not tire of repeating that his country is living beyond its means, that inflation is higher and higher, unemployment greater and greater, and workers' real incomes over the past 5 years have gone down by 5 percent. Against the background of energetic calls for economy, the Pentagon is to get $1.3 trillion for the arms race. Even 15 Everests is no way of gauging this folly which is threatening to blow up the whole world.

What underlies the folly? The same old calculation--to achieve a position of strength, military superiority over the Soviet Union, a position in which America would be the undoubted world leader and dictate its conditions to its enemies and even to its allies. This calculation is folly, no matter how much it is disguised by outwardly reasonable, logical and all but mathematical computation. Experience shows that it has only led from one spiral of the arms race to another, not strengthening but on the contrary shattering the sense of security in the world. Why should the arms race under Reagan lead to a new result when it did not achieve that result under Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and other American presidents? There is no answer to that question, except, perhaps for the simple one that the new American leadership has not yet been tried and tested by international realities and entertains dreams of the broken omnipotence of America and hopes of restoring it.

In the first years of our revolution, Aleksandr Blok called upon the capitalist world to sheathe the old sword before it's too late. Before it's too late--50 and more years later, at the beginning of the last but one decade of the truly great twentieth century, a complex and dangerous period in international life, the same call was made to the world by the CPSU from the rostrum of its 26th congress. Before it's too late, sheathe this present-day searing and all-destructive thermonuclear sword which is hanging over everything living in the world.

Quite naturally, the congress' appeal was made not in poetic terms, but in a concrete, constructive program of peace calculated for the eighties set out by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the review report of the CPSU Central Committee. It is permeated with a sense of lofty responsibility for the destiny of peace and mankind. Not to try to break the existing equilibrium, not to impose a new, even more costly and dangerous round in the arms race--that is what a display of genuine state wisdom would be, Comrade Brezhnev said at the congress.

Our radio listeners, of course, know well the new Soviet peace initiatives. I would just like to note that they take up a number of the most important problems both in terms of the geographical horizontals of the world--Europe, the Far East, the Near East, the Persian Gulf region--and in terms of military-strategic verticals, primarily regarding the limitation of strategic arms and medium-range nuclear missile weapons. Second, the Soviet proposals are truly constructive, since the Soviet Union in inviting its partners to the negotiating table, is going some way to meet them, rightly reckoning on a move on their part, too. Each, individually, and to an even greater extent in their totality, are aimed at defusing this menacing international situation.

Our radio listeners will be aware, too, of the response throughout the world to the Soviet initiatives, both in public circles and among political and state leaders. Their political and psychological effects have been so impressive that it is as though the storm front moving from the other side of the Atlantic has been halted. They began talking in Washington about interest in the Soviet call and the Soviet readiness to resume a Soviet-American dialogue, and in the idea of a Soviet-American summit meeting. But an indispensable proviso was put forward here of this type: We will study this, give us time to work out our position and our policy, since the American administration is still much too new and young.

Two and a half weeks have gone by, not time enough perhaps for a final assessment, but it gives us grounds for returning to that initial American reply, in which one could distinguish some sort of hint at a positive reaction. Was it sincere, or a trick by people who understood that it was politically disadvantageous to reject serious proposals in the name of peace? I repeat: Let us not be hasty in giving a final answer.

But the actions taken by the Reagan administration in that time make one doubt whether the Soviet call for a dialogue and the continuation of detente was approached in a genuine way. The trillion and more dollars of military spending planned for the next 5-year period can in no way be considered as a constructive response. And the continuing, to put it mildly, uncertainty of the new administration toward the SALT II treaty, and the reluctance to renew Soviet-American meetings on medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe are surely not encouraging.

The same applies to reports of a forthcoming trip by Secretary of State Haig to the Near East. Judging by these reports, Haig wants to militarize even further the curtailed consequences [as heard] of Carter's Camp David, strengthening the American-Egyptian-Israeli military alliance, weaving a so-called security network in that region by means of supplies of weapons, in particular to Saudi Arabia, searching for new American bases and intensifying the American military presence. This is surely not a worthy reply to the Soviet proposals for the collective quest of a peaceful solution of the Near East problem, and to another of our proposals on the demilitarization of the Persian Gulf region. As to this oil-bearing region, it looks as though the U.S. allies, while praying and crossing themselves, are prepared to utter: Deliver us, oh Lord, from our American friends, for with our enemies we can deal ourselves.

Enemies? Are there any? Here is what the London paper THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH writes: Very many leaders in the European countries which belong to NATO are now of the opinion that it is the United States which is likely to present a greater threat to the vitally important interests of the West than the Soviet Union.

What is the essence of this threat? The paper notes that it is Washington that is preparing to defend this region by militarizing it and turning it into a powder keg.

The European allies do not share the escalating American militancy and frequently rebel against it, although on their knees. This trend began when the Carter administration was still in power. During the first weeks of a new administration West Europeans are scared to stage a mutiny. But judging by the visits to the other side of the ocean by the leaders of France, the FRG and Britain it is clear that the U.S. allies are striving to win the favor of Uncle Sam, fearing that under the new president his temper has become more stern.

On the other hand, the military feast which it seems Washington is showing to the world almost as the sole means for solving all problems, throws the U.S. allies into confusion. The allies want U.S. policy to be of not only a military character, the U.S. paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes. And it goes on: The meaning of the signals received from the British, French and West Germans boils down to the following: that the administration, striving to contain the Soviet Union, is, it seems, overstressing the military factor.

In the new battle for preserving peace and averting a thermonuclear catastrophe which was voiced by the 26th congress of our party, the efforts of all sober-minder people count. It is important to feel responsibility toward the destiny of the planet and this is what is demanded from governments and from politicians in power. Let us hope that this feeling will rule the behavior and actions of Washington and other Western capitals.

DEFENSE EFFORTS EVIDENCE OF 'MILITARIST FEVER'

LD131101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Mar 81 p 3

[Military-Political review by Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov: "Militarist Fever"]

[Text] The world public welcomed with profound satisfaction the package of new Soviet proposals aimed at radically improving the international situation advanced in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress. These proposals directly counter the bellicose calls of the Western militarists and their attempts to push the world toward the gloomy cold war times.

The USSR's constructive peace initatives have also elicited definite responses on the other side of the Atlantic. That section of the U.S. public which is seriously concerned about the aggravation of the world situation through the fault of imperialist circles rightly notes that Moscow's proposals make it possible to settle dangerous conflicts by peaceful means, at the conference table, to seek the limitation of the dangerous arms race, and to expand and intensify the detente process, to which there is no sensible alternative. As for the Washington administration, it is still hard to judge whether it is really interested in serious constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union, as was announced in one of the White House's statements.

However, we cannot fail to note that the political atmosphere in the United States is characterized by bellicose statements, saber rattling and attacks on detente. The U.S. capital has been literally gripped by militarist fever. Dangerous calls are being heard there for the renunciation of the accords previously reached on limiting the arms race, for confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, for a buildup by the Pentagon of military preparations and the U.S. military presence in the world's "hot spots," and for new armed adventures. Emphasis is placed on a military solution to international problems, which is fraught with a grave threat to peace and the peoples' security.

As has already happened frequently in the past, an attempt is being made to justify this course now by phoney expatiations about the mythical "Soviet military threat."

"The Reagan administration," the New York TIMES wrote recently, "is suffering a new attack of an old disease--military 'lag.'" Official spokesmen for the Washington administration, together with Pentagon generals and admirals, have recently mounted a broad propaganda campaign, arguing the need to "restore" balance in the strategic military sphere, which has allegedly been disrupted in favor of the USSR. The absurdity of such statements is obvious. You only have to recall that as recently as 20 January none other than Carter administration Defense Secretary H. Brown directly admitted that "the overall strategic balance is approximately equivalent" between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Who then in the United States has needed to resort now to blatant falsification, and why? The answer to this question is given by sober-minded Americans. The myth of the "Soviet military threat" fueled in the United States, journalists M. Stone and B. Baker, for instance, point out, is backed by military concerns and extreme rightwing groupings trying to return the world to cold war times. The country's powerful militarist lobby, with its fabrications about the "Soviet threat," they note, has played an important part in the U.S. decision to accelerate the creation and deployment of new weapons systems. Now these circles are seeking by "juggling with the facts and using overt lies to create an atmosphere of hostility toward the Soviet Union" to "substantiate" demands for the allocation of additional, colossal funds for military purposes.

The Washington administration recently asked Congress to earmark additional military appropriations amounting to $32.6 billion for fiscal 1981 and 1982. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger explained that it is planned to add $6.8 billion of this sum to the $171 billion in military appropriations already approved by Congress for fiscal 1981 and $25.8 billion to the $196.4-billion military budget planned by the Carter administration for fiscal 1982. Thus the total appropriations for 1981 will be almost $178 billion and over $222 billion for 1982.

"We are beginning to rearm America." That is a phrase from the text of U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's address to the country's armed forces at the end of January. In the Senate Armed Services Committee recently the Pentagon chief detailed the goals of the program he has announced. It is clear from his speech that the U.S. administration is seeking to achieve military superiority over the USSR by escalating the arms race and military preparations. It is notable that, without saying a word about a specific approach by Washington to the strategic arms limitation process, the head of the U.S. military department emphasized by every means "military rivalry" with the Soviet Union, again intimidating his audience here with the "Soviet threat."

Citing "Pentagon documents," AP points out that a total of about 450 military programs on which the earmarked appropriations will be spent have already been outlined. It is planned to create new generations of combat aircraft, missile systems, tanks, ships and other military equipment and to stockpile and develop chemical weapons. These militarist programs are obviously aimed at disrupting the present strategic parity existing between the United States and the USSR. It can already be seen that special emphasis will be placed here on the further buildup of arsenals of strategic and tactical nuclear weapons, the "modernization" of existing armaments systems and the creation of new ones. According to the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the Pentagon, in elaborating long-term programs, anticipated bringing the number of U.S. nuclear warheads up to 12,800 by 1990.

There is again talk of resurrecting the program for building the B-1 strategic bomber, of studying new options for deploying MX ICBM's and other programs. There are also plans for a sharp activation of work on the series production of Abrams tanks, modern weapons for air defense systems and tactical missiles, and on building new models of warships and modernizing obsolete ones, and the creation of a nuclear super-aircraft carrier.

It has been decided in the long term to increase the total number of warships in the navy from the present 456 to 600, including 15 aircraft carrier groups. In brief, to judge by U.S. press reports, the new administration intends to take steps to step up virtually all elements of U.S. military power with a view, as C. Weinberger put it, to "enhancing the combat readiness" of U.S. troops and "improving the qualitative standard" of the strategic forces.

As for plans for expanding and strengthening the navy, in particular, they are linked with the Pentagon's development of a new "naval strategy." According to the Washington POST, the aim of the new strategy is to expand the U.S. naval presence in all parts of the world and to prepare the U.S. Navy to "carry out offensive operations against the Soviet Union in its own territorial waters and to mount attacks on targets deep inside Soviet territory, with the aid of cruise missiles launched from modernized warships."

The need to achieve "sea supremacy" is also linked, in the Pentagon, with the imperial ambitions Washington is advancing with regard to various parts of the world which the United States arbitrarily declares to be spheres of its "vital interests." In accordance with these ambitions, the Pentagon intends to spend substantial sums from the new budget on strengthening and equipping its gendarme corps--the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, designed for interventionist actions in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region, Asia, Africa, Central America and the Caribbean.

The Pentagon chief advocates the further "modernization" of the NATO Armed Forces and nuclear potential in Europe and the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons here, and is fighting for the deployment of the neutron weapon in West Europe.

U.S. imperialism's course toward lashing on the country's militarization and intensifying aggressiveness in foreign policy is meeting with approval in the United States from all reactionary forces prepared to push the country onto the path of risky military adventures for the sake of the notorious idea of attaining world supremacy. The Washington correspondent of the ABC television company reports that it is not for nothing that animation is now prevailing in the Pentagon. Representatives of the different categories of U.S. troops, he notes, are as happy as children in a store on Christmas Eve, anticipating the sharing of the biggest military budget in U.S. history. The Pentagon "brass hats" obviously hope to play an increasingly large part in determining Washington's course. As T. Ross, assistant secretary of defense for press relations in the Carter administration, has said in this connection, "at present the military are given with such a favorable hearing that there is a danger that everything they say will be taken as though it were holy writ." Military contractors are also rubbing their hands in anticipation of enormous profits.

However, all sober-minded people, including those in the United States itself, are rightly subjecting Washington's militarist course to sharp criticism. We are being intimidated with the "Soviet military threat," Mel King, a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature, stated, for instance, in order to justify the senseless expenditure on arms. Some politicians in Washington see "Russian soldiers"...on the streets of U.S. cities. However, the Soviet Union has never intended to attack the United States and on U.S. city streets you can see not "Russian soldiers" but millions of U.S. unemployed and encounter poverty, lack of rights, and racism.

The steps the new Washington administration is taking to build up military might and intensify the arms race are causing alarm among U.S. allies in Europe who are concerned for the future of detente and the problem of reaching accords on limiting the arms race. In the West Europeans' opinion, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out in this connection, Washington is "placing excessive emphasis on the military approach which, the allies say, cannot resolve the problems existing in the world."

Speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "A military threat does indeed loom over the United States and all other countries of the world. But its source is not the Soviet Union, not its mythical superiority but the arms race itself and the tension persisting in the world." It is perfectly obvious that, by lashing on the arms race, U.S. ruling circles are jeopardizing peace and international security. As for the Soviet Union, all attempts to talk with it in the language of a "position of strength" policy are doomed to failure. Our country and its allies have everything necessary to rebuff any aggressive intrigues and to defend the gains of their peoples.

INCREASED BUDGETS PLANNED FOR RADIOS LIBERTY, FREE EUROPE

LD121736 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1109 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 12 Mar (TASS)--In violation of the obligations deriving from the UN Charter and the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, the U.S. Government is stepping up subversive propaganda activity against the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

According to a Washington POST report, the R. Reagan administration is asking for a sharp increase in allocations for the subversive radio stations Liberty and Free Europe and also for the Voice of America. The draft budget for the 1982 financial year submitted to Congress provides for the level of funds allocated to these radio stations to be brought up to $188 million.

At present, the volume of daily broadcasting by Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe is up to 980 hours. Over the last 2 years 11 additional transmitters intended to expand subversive activity against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have been under construction.

It is well known that in the early seventies the lie about the "independence" of Radios Liberty and Free Europe was disclosed following scnadalous disclosures. They are in fact branches of the CIA. However, the U.S. Government considers it necessary to retain the radio stations in view of "the usefullness of their activities." Radios Liberty and Free Europe have been formally placed "under the control" of a specially formed international broadcasting committee. The U.S. administration has elaborated and is now implementing a long-term modernization program and technical renovation of diversionary radio stations.

PRC INCREASED TRADE WITH SOUTH KOREA DENOUNCED

LD122316 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS--TASS commentator Yevgeniy Verlin writes:

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY has launched "denials" of the world press reports about China's active trading with the reactionary regimes in South Korea and the Republic of South Africa.

Beijing's agency, in keeping with its normal practice, did not produce any actual evidence, limiting itself to indefinite promises to expose all this by irrefutable facts. Facts, however, not hypothetic but actual ones, expose the Beijing leaders as maintaining unseemly relations and lacking political principles.

According to estimates of South Korean businessmen, cited by a REUTER Seoul correspondent, the value of trade between China and South Korea will almost double in 1981 against the last year and will reach 1,000 million dollars. This is only slightly lower than China's overall trade with all socialist countries.

As to China's trade with the Korean Democratic People's Republic [DPRK], its average yearly volume does not exceed in recent years 400 million dollars and is thus far behind China's trade turnover with South Korea. And this is taking place against the background of the assurances by the Beijing leaders of 'fraternal feelings' towards the Korean people, support for the efforts by the DPRK leadership to unite the motherland, vocal but hypocritical in essence statements by Beijing propaganda condemning the repressive actions of the dictatorial Seoul regime.

A considerable [word indistinct] in Beijing's trade with Seoul was preceded by active mutual probing to ascertain the reserves of expanding business ties. Beijing's official emissary secretly visited South Korea last year to inspect a number of industrial enterprises, including a steel smelting plant, which consumes Chinese raw materials.

Beijing has earlier avoided publicising its close economic links with the anti-popular dictatorial regime of Chon Tu-hwan, trading with Seoul through intermediaries in Singapore and Hong Kong, while at present it is acting almost openly. Sea links were established between the Chinese coast and the southern part of the Korean Peninsula since the second half of the last year. Ships flying the Chinese flag, carrying coal, oil and other raw materials, frequently call at South Korea ports. TV sets, tape recorders and other goods manufactured in South Korea are sold in Chinese shops.

The sharp expansion of China's trade links with the sanguinary regime of Chon Tu-hwan is another evidence of the hypocrisy of the Beijing leaders, their betrayal of the interests of the Korean people which comes out in favour of the unification of the motherland, restoration of democratic freedoms in South Korea and expulsion of the American occupation troops. In fact, Beijing is turning into a supplier of fuel and raw materials for the U.S.-backed dictatorial regime which is trying to overcome the economic crisis and break through the isolation on the international arena.

No wonder that in response to Beijing's helping hand timely extended to Seoul, applause and encouraging statements are being made from over the ocean. For the White House acquired obedient partners, the Beijing leaders, who are ready to prop together with it the most reactionary regimes in the world--either Pinochet, South African racists, Pol Pot butchers or oppressors of the Korean people's freedom.

DRA 'DENOUNCES' REAGAN SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REBELS

LD121956 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 12 Mar, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has resolutely denounced the remarks by U.S. President Ronald Reagan that if the "Afghan mojahedins" (this is the term the American President applies to the counter-revolutionary bandits and mercenaries) requested the arms from the United States, his administration would consider such a request. A similar statement was also made by the U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger.

A statement by the DRA Government, circulated by BAKHTAR agency today, points out that the American imperialist circles from the very beginning took an openly hostile stand towards the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan. The United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) soon after the April revolution started to organise on a large scale the armed intervention and provocations against the DRA. The DRA Government's statement accuses the CIA of organising, arming and training Afghan counter-revolutionary groups on the territory of Pakistan. Using its paid agents, the CIA also tried to bring together various counter-revolutionary groups into one subversive anti-Afghan organisation. By various channels American weapons, including chemical weapons, were supplied to the mercenaries.

The scale of American support of the counter-revolutionary bands intensified after their agent Amin was removed from power in December 1979 and the new stage of the April revolution began, the document points out.

The U.S. intervention into the internal affairs of Afghanistan until recently was of a covert character: Official U.S. circles denied any direct involvement on the side of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. The new American administration headed by President Ronald Reagan has apparently decided to side openly with the Afghan counter-revolutionaries and proclaimed the policy of interference into the affairs of the DRA as its official policy.

Such a turn in the U.S. policy with respect to the DRA cannot be interpreted in any other way but as a crude and flagrant violation of the basic norms of international law and the UN charter. It is part and parcel of the global adventurist and aggressive strategy of U.S. imperialism aimed at changing the world balance of power in its favour and reversing the policy of detente, whipping up the arms race, threatening independence and sovereignty of the developing countries.

It is well known that U.S. imperialism is stepping up its military activities in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. It is hurriedly establishing a network of its military bases in Egypt, Oman, Somalia, Kenya, and is deploying in this area the so-called Rapid Deployment Force under the pretext of "safeguarding the oil supply routes in the Gulf."

With respect to Afghanistan the new American administration is trying to pursue the same policy as it pursues in other parts of the world: the policy of armed intervention, of destabilisation of progressive regimes, installing there its puppets and military dictatorships.

But gone are the days when U.S. imperialism could dictate its will to the freedom-loving peoples of the world. Gone are the days when Washington could install regimes of its liking in various countries. The balance of forces in the modern world is such that the adventurist aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism are doomed to failure, the statement of the DRA Government points out.

With or without U.S. support of the sinister plans of the enemies of the Afghan revolution, these plans will be crushed by the Afghan people and the Afghan Army. Such an open and brazen interference of the United States into the internal affairs of the DRA can only delay the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan by political means to which some of the U.S. politicians pay lip service.

Instead of creating favourable conditions for such a settlement the United States aggravates the situation by pouring oil upon the flames. The responsibility for such a course will fairly and squarely rest with the United States, the statement by the DRA Government indicates.

AUCCTU'S SUBBOTIN LEAVES FOR DRA TU CONGRESS

LD111231 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Departure of Delegation"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation led by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin left for Kabul 5 March for the DRA's first trade union congress.

INDIA 'CONCERNED' OVER CALLS FOR U.S. ARMS TO PRC

LD121151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "India's Concern"]

[Text] Delhi, 7 Mar--The Indian Government is seriously concerned at recent statements by a number of U.S. politicians who are calling on Washington to supply Beijing with sophisticated lethal weapons. This was stated in Parliament by P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs.

He stressed that the United States has already agreed to sell China various kinds of weapons, including military transport planes, radar systems, tractor-trailers and communications facilities. The American administration has also approved the sale of 400 licences for the production of computers and other hardware which could be used in the military industry.

India is closely following the development of American-Chinese military ties, which concern its national security, the minister noted.

USSR TO BUY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS FROM INDIA

BK020904 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The Soviet Union will buy a wide variety of industrial products and equipments besides consumer goods from India in the coming years. A beginning in this regard has already been made. India is the Soviet Union's largest trading partner among the developing countries. This was stated by Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Nikolay Komarov at a news conference in Moscow.

POLISH REPORT ON 'SUBVERSIVE' ORGANIZATION NOTED

LD131156 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Mar, TASS--The Polish central television showed a programme exposing the anti-state and anti-socialist activities of the "Confederation of Independent Poland" (CNP), a counter-revolutionary organization, and its leader Moczulski who is now under investigation.

Documents, photos and other material evidence show that this grouping is engaged in subversive activities and that the leaders and members of the "confederation" are connected with Western special services and anti-communist centers, the so-called "London government in exile", revanchist circles in the FRG and former Gestapo agents. The CNP is a rabid anti-socialist organization which advocates the liquidation by force of the constitutional system in Poland.

The opponents of socialism from KOS-KOR [Workers Social Self-Defense Committee], another anti-socialist organization, were giving a publicity build-up to Moczulski in an effort to picture him as a martyr. It was at the initiative of the KOS-KOR that a campaign was launched in Poland to collect signatures to a demand for the release of Moczulski and other active opponents of socialism. Certain leaders of the Solidarity trade union organization were drawn into this campaign.

Some of the Solidarity leaders insisted on Moczulski's release as their main demand in holding talks with the government. To put pressure on the authorities the opponents of the socialist system in Poland staged "protest actions" and issued leaflets demanding the release of these counter-revolutionaries.

Profound secrecy, its own intelligence service, couriers abroad and a well-adjusted system for the preparation and transmission of slanderous materials to the subversive radio station "Free Europe" are only some of the methods used from the CNP arsenal.

One of the CNP organizers, M. Pstrong-Belenski, who is staying in Western Germany and is maintained by the special services of Federal Germany and the United States, has found a "common language" with such an enemy of socialist Poland as Czaja who was especially zealous in trying to popularise in the West the anti-state activities of this counter-revolutionary organization.

The leaders of the "confederation", who are not averse to use any means established contact with reactionary and counterrevolutionary organizations in the territories of Western states as well as a former Gestapo agent, a certain Ganff, who heads the terrorist organization "free Poland" operating in the USA and whose main objective is to fight, under control by American special services, "communist regimes" in the countries of the socialist community.

The CNP also established close cooperation with a group of Polish emigres, grouped around the magazine POMOST (their political views are identical with those of the CNP). This magazine collects funds for the CNP and sends them to Poland. POMOST also acts as a link between the CNP and the "North American seminar on Polish problems in the USA." This "seminar", which includes scientists and emigres in the USA and Canada, was established by American special services. It is engaged in hostile anti-Polish and anti-socialist propaganda, draws up programmes for subversive activities against Poland. This so-called "brain trust" of subversive anti-socialist organizations is headed by A. Echrenkreuz, professor of history, who left Poland in 1939.

The CNP [has] three centers in Canada--in Toronto, Edmonton, and Winnipeg. R. Fryda who was sent to Canada by the CNP in 1979, played an active role in establishing these organizations.

The CNP has the support of other political sabotage centers abroad. It sends them slanderous materials on the situation in Poland and receives in exchange material and technical aid from them. A "special resistence movement fund" has been established abroad with its money being used to finance terrorist groups, which are smuggled into Poland, and to fight the state administration, militia and the security service.

The objective of the CNP's political programme is to overthrow by force and violence the political system in Poland. To carry out this programme, the CNP recommends people to refuse to carry out the decisions of state organs of power, to heat up the situation in the country and deliberately provoke various conflicts that would paralyse the government's actions and disturb public order in the republic, to undermine Poland's defense might by tearing it away from its tried and tested allies.

SITUATION IN POLAND REPORTEDLY 'NORMALIZING'

LD121826 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] There are signs that the situation in Poland is normalizing. First of all this is indicated by the performance of industry. Here are some details as reported by our Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev:

Industry is beginning to recover from protracted dislocation, although the aftermath of chaos and anarchy can still be felt. The improvements are particularly noticeable in the key industries on which the functioning of the entier economy depends. In February, daily out put of coal averaged 613,000 tons, 18,000 tons more than in January. The total for last month was close to 13.5 million tons. Miners have shown an understanding of the difficulties Poland is going through. Most work on Saturdays of their own free will because they know that each additional ton of coal counts in improving the fuel and energy situation. What is more, coal is a major export item.

The metallurgical industry also reached its targets for February. The situation in the building materials industry and at chemical plants has improved, including fertilizer plants.

All this is promising, but the positive processes should be looked upon as the beginning of a long road. There are still complex problems to be solved. It will take years of intensive work to do so. Among the primary tasks is farming. The last few years were unfavorable for agriculture and this had a negative effect on supplying the population with food. Energetic steps are being taken to improve the situation to bring about radical changes. Efforts are being concentrated on providing farmers with the maximum of what the country can give them at present: credits and other financial assistance, chemical fertilizers, seeds, machines and spare parts. The system of incentives in farming is being improved. This is being done by consulting the public and farmers themselves. An important role in these efforts is to be played by the recently established food council which includes scientists, other experts and industrial executives.

The government, headed by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, also gives full attention to housing. although nearly 2.5 million families were rehoused in the last 10 years, the housing problem is still acute. Recently the government has discussed the draft program for home building in the next 5 years. It proposes spending on it almost 30 percent of all investments in the national economy. This will make it possible to build 1.3 million apartments. The draft program will now go to parliament for its approval.

KANIA, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND POLISH SEJM SESSION

LD121149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Polish Sejm Session"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 March--A scheduled session of the Polish Sejm has been held here. The deputies considered draft laws on rural self-administration, the state labor inspectorate and other questions.

S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; M. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State; and W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, took part in the work of the session.

POLISH HEALTH MINISTER MEETS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

LD130040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Tadeusz Szilachowski, minister of health and social welfare, has held talks in Moscow with Sergey Burenkov, USSR minister of health, and with Domna Komarova, RSFSR minister of social security. They discussed various forms of all-round cooperation in the sphere of health protection and medical sciences for the 1981-85 period.

GENERAL YEPISHEV SEES OFF GDR'S GENERAL KESSLER

LD130907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] The GDR military delegation headed by Col Gen H. Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Political Main Administration of the GDR National People's Army, which was in Moscow at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, to attend the festivities marking the 25th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army, left for home 7 March.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and by other generals and officers of the Soviet Army.

The sendoff party included W. Grabowshi, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the GDR Embassy in the USSR, and Maj Gen G. Rother, military, naval and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR.

BULGARIA'S MLADENOV ENDORSES USSR FOREIGN POLICY

LD130951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Petur Mladenov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic: "Loyal to Lenin's Course"]

[Text] Sofia--The life of the socialist countries' peoples is marked by major political events just now. The 26th CPSU Congress has finished its work and in a number of other community countries, including Bulgaria, the preparation for the party congresses has entered its closing stage. Without any doubt, the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the other lofty party forums will be a powerful impetus to building socialism and communism in our countries and to the common struggle against the arms race and the kindling of war hysteria and for peace and disarmament in the world.

In Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's historic report which rang out from the rostrum of the Soviet communists' 26th congress one can observe a clear, principled strategic line whose aim is the improvement of the international climate under the conditions of the present complex, aggravated situation. The CPSU's constructive, consistent and calm approach received broad recognition from millions of our world's people. Greeting the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, expressed the confidence of Bulgarian communists and all Bulgaria's people that even under the new international conditions made complex by imperialism, the peace program formulated by the 24th and 25th congresses and enriched by the 26th CPSU Congress would be implemented steadfastly by Soviet communists.

The BCP and our entire country regard CPSU congresses as historic milestones in mankind's development and on the paths of social progress. Bulgarian communists equally with their Soviet comrades, also perceive the program documents of CPSU forums as guides to action. This is rooted in the actual socialist nature of Bulgarian society which, in terms of its class character, ideology and morality, is of the same type as Soviet society, and this is rooted in our profound conviction that the world's first socialist state is making the greatest contribution both to the cause of the revolutionary renewal of the world and to the cause of preserving the world from the horrors of thermonuclear war.

The loyalty of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria to the cause of peace is enshrined in our countries' legislation and in our constitutions. It is also confirmed in the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed on 12 May 1967. This document, in particular, says that our countries will continue to take measures to defend international peace and the peoples' security against encroachments by the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction.

It must be stressed that, from the moment of its birth, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has regarded friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union as the main guarantee of our people's independence and sovereignty and of their comprehensive development under conditions of peace. This principled approach to this question was formulated by the great son of Bulgaria, Georgi Dimitrov, and subsequently, after the BCP Central Committee April (1956) Plenum it acquired rich new content. Comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal socialist countries became the basis for the successful implementation of the Bulgarian state's national interests.

In the period since the 11th BCP Congress, Bulgaria has begun to participate even more actively in pursuing in the international arena the Warsaw Pact states' peace-loving Leninist course whose main guidelines were agreed at conferences of the Political Consultative Committee in 1976, 1978 and 1980 and also during the traditional meetings in the Crimea between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and party and state leaders of the fraternal socialist countries. The Soviet Union plays a leading role in developing this unified line and in coordinating actions in the international arena. An exceptional personal contribution has been made in this by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--an outstanding statesman and politician of modern times.

The proposals connected with questions of consolidating peace and disarmament are reflected in the joint statements and other documents of the Warsaw Pact states. They are also reflected in Bulgaria's foreign policy activity, in the development of its relations with the capitalist countries and with neighboring states in the Balkan Peninsula and in the stances which Bulgaria adopts at the most important international forums such as, for example, UN General Assembly sessions, the CSCE and the Madrid meeting which is taking place now.

The results of the numerous bilateral talks and summit meetings held in recent years by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council are an indicator of our country's active efforts. Besides regular contacts with leaders of socialist countries he has met with state leaders of the FRG, Austria, Portugal, Japan, Mexico, India and many other nonsocialist countries. All these meetings and talks were held under the badge of the desire to strive for and to strengthen cooperation and mutual understanding in the name of preserving peace in the world.

Bulgaria is in the center of the Balkan Peninsula. The geographical position of the Balkans and the political climate which has emerged in this region of Europe are of no small significance for the development of international policy in this region. In cooperation with its Warsaw Pact allies, Bulgaria is pursuing a consistent and principled policy aimed at transforming the Balkans into a region of durable peace and good neighborliness. Our country is guided in this by the tried and tested course of the mutually advantageous development of bilateral relations in accordance with the spirit and principles of the Helsinki Final Act. In this context note should be made of the series of meetings between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the leaders of Greece, Turkey and other Balkan countries. It is generally acknowledged that these meetings and the accords reached at them have promoted the stabilization of the situation in the Balkans and in southeast Europe as a whole.

Irrespective of anyone's good wishes and peace-loving assertions, stable peace cannot be achieved in the world while certain forces outside the socialist community continue to implement a policy of exporting counterrevolution and hegemonism, and of preserving hotbeds of military tension for their own mercenary expansionist purposes.

Bulgaria expresses solidarity with the help which the Soviet Union has rendered to the DRA. Our state takes a principled and constructive stance regarding the situation in the Near East. The Near East crisis cannot be settled until Israel vacates all the Arab territories occupied by it in 1967, until the Arab people of Palestine are guaranteed legitimate rights including the right to set up their own state, and until all the states of that region are provided with conditions necessary for independent and peaceful development. Bulgaria unconditionally supports the Soviet initiatives expounded by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on this issue.

The BCP and the entire Bulgarian people resolutely rebuff the present Chinese leadership's anti-Soviet course which is fraught with danger for the cause of peace. We express solidarity with the Indochinese peoples' struggle aimed at creating an atmosphere of tranquillity and security and against the aggressive importunings of the imperialists and their Beijing partners.

Powerful reactionary forces led by U.S. monopoly capital and NATO militarists are opposing the peoples' will for peace. The former are intimidated by the consolidation of real socialism's positions and are calculating on reversing the wheel of history by building up military force. A specific manifestation of such a policy is provided by the plans to produce and deploy nuclear missiles and new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction in Europe and the formulation of plans to wage "limited nuclear war" against the USSR and other socialist countries. All this attests to the fact that the West's aggressive circles are again prepared to continue the dangerous policy--long since condemned by the peoples--of nuclear brinkmanship. The aim of this policy is to terrorize the peace-loving countries and force them to accept the imperialist diktat.

It is perfectly understandable that the situation which has been created compels the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact members to take necessary measures to guarantee their security.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum, the military-political defensive alliance of the socialist countries has everything necessary for the reliable defense of the people's socialist gains.

A characteristic feature of socialist foreign policy is the sober and constructive approach to the most complex contemporary problems, especially when one is dealing with such a vitally important question as that of peace and war. We are well aware that talks are the only rational way out of the alarming situation which now prevails. They must proceed without inflaming passions and under conditions of frank dialogue, where political wisdom and good will are displayed. Only thus can the danger threatening mankind be averted.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries Bulgaria advocates further progess at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. We support the Soviet Union's new, far reaching proposals on confidence building measures.

As noted at the meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Pact states in Moscow on 5 December 1980, the socialist countries intend to continue to promote the improvement of the international climate, to continue the detente policy, to develop international cooperation and strive to solve all conflicts by negotiation. Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Bulgaria is doing everything in its power so that detente may remain the dominant tendency in world politics.

The surety of a successful solution to this important task is the indestructible alliance and cohesion of the socialist community states. Loyal to its class and internationalist policy, Bulgaria will continue to march in single formation with the great soviet land and the other socialist community countries along the path of achieving socialism's dearest ideal--peace without weapons or wars.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION PLAN WITH HUNGARY--A working plan for cooperation between the USSR Union of Artists and the Hungarian Union of Artists has been signed in Budapest. It provides for a further expansion and deepening of creative links. In accordance with the plan Soviet artists and art experts will take part in a number of exhibitions in Hungary. In the course of meetings with their counterparts they will discuss problems concerning the development of art in the two countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 7 Mar 81 LD]

FRG MEDIA SCORED FOR ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN

DW121507 Moscow in German to Germany 1820 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary within the program for DX-club members: "Deutsche Welle in the Crossfire of Criticism"]

[Text] Deutsche Welle, the FRG's official radio station beamed to foreign countries, has repeatedly been in the crossfire of criticism in recent months. Our commentator writes:

Criticism above all has come from abroad, referring primarily to the Polish-language programs of the Cologne radio station. Polish officials as well as Polish mass media have said repeatedly that Deutsche Welle in its Polish-language broadcasts has systematically interfered grossly in Poland's internal affairs. It distorts Polish events, instructs those elements in the country who by their public activities violate Polish laws and heats up tensions.

In this context the FRG's official radio station beamed to foreign countries has often been mentioned together with the U.S. diversionist stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe which are based in Munich, as everybody knows, and are supported by the Federal Government. Polish mass media have stated that obviously there is division of labor between these U.S. radio stations, which are controlled by the CIA and clearly operate outside international law, and the FRG's official radio station, with Deutsche Welle being supplied with material from U.S. intelligence sources.

The Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, for instance, writes that at a seminar of the American Institute for Strategic and International Studies in which leading officials of the U.S. State Department and of the U.S. intelligence agency CIA participated, it was stressed that for strengthening the role of the United States in the world it was necessary to activate the ideological center of diversion against Poland. This was to be done by Radio Free Europe and Deutsche Welle, which in their broadcasts were to mount a broad propaganda campaign for Solidarity. Solidarity was to be represented as a model political opposition and as a counterweight to the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]. The communists were to be compromised and the strikes were to be used for carrying chaos into Poland's economy. Thus the Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI reveals who really controls Deutsche Welle's anti-Polish activities.

In the context of anti-Polish activities of Deutsche Welle and other electronic mass media in the FRG, the democratic press of the FRG pointed to another problem. It was stressed in the publications that broadcasting in the Federal Republic was exposed to the strong influence of clearly revanchist forces. It was considered to be symptomatic that the two highest officials of the so-called refuee organization, namely, its president and the spokesman of the Upper Silesian Group, Dr Herbert Czaja, and the vice president of the refugee organization and federal chairman of the Silesian Group, Dr Herbert Hupka, were members of the broadcasting councils of Deutschlandfunk and Deutsche Welle. Their influence on broadcasting policies and programs could be easily ascertained.

Their activities which are backed by many influential policians--by Hands Von Huyn, Christian Social Union Bundestag deputy, for instance, who is the spokesman of his party on electronic media policy--have done a lot to turn the official mission of Deutsche Welle and Deutschlandfunk namely, to convey to their listeners abroad a comprehensive picture of the Federal Republic, into political diversion and gross interference in the affairs of foreign states. Other FRG broadcasting stations are also under strong pressure by the revanchist forces and contribute their share of the anti-Polish campaign.

As many as three professional refugees, including the Baden-Wuerttemberg chairman of the refugee organization, Dr Karl Mocker, are members of the Stuttgart Broadcasting Council. On the broadcasting council of Cologne's Westdeutscher Rundfunk, Oskar Boese, one of the heads of the clearly neofascist Wittiko organization, who is also a member of the program advisory board, sees to it that the anti-Polish campaign remains in full swing. In addition, members of the administrative board of this station are Heinrich Windelen, chairman of the parliamentary advisory council of the refugee organization, and Konrad Grundmann, an active participant in many revnachist meetings.

On the program advisory council of Norddeutscher Rundfunk in Hamburg Dr Dieter (Radau), deputy federal chairman of the Pomeranian group and member of the ominous Pomeranian parliament in exile, represents the revanchist course. Finally, it should be mentioned that the Munich-based Bayerischer Rundfunk also has many professional refugees on its staff. The leading role among them is played by Dr Heinz Ratke, public relations man for the refugee organization and chairman of the East and West Prussia Foundation in Bavaria. It is known that Bayerischer Rundfunk produced the television series "Flight and Expulsion" which has been assessed in Poland and also in other countries as a shameless speculation and an act of cold war against the Polish state.

CUNHAL DISCUSSES 26TH CPSU CONGRESS, RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD121023 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 3

[Interview in Moscow by V. Andriyanov, Yu. Orlik and I. Ivanov with Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, under the rubric "They Are Called Communists": "I Believe in Happy Days"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Comrade Cunhal, speaking at the [26th CPSU] Congress, you called the Soviet Union the most reliable and effective mainstay of the cause of all working people and of the peoples....

[Answer] Experience of the struggle confirms over and over again: The victory of the revolution and the triumph of socialism are achieved through the heroic struggle of the working class and the people's masses of each specific country. But this victory should never be considered the result of one's own efforts alone. In its struggle for social liberation the proletariat is inspired by the world of real socialism. The economic, political and military might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and international solidarity are the mighty bulwark and chief stronghold of all revolutionary forces.

We know from our own experience the effectiveness of fraternal, proletarian solidarity. It gave us strength in resisting fascist dictatorship and on the revolution's barricades, and it helps us now. We know what internationalism really is, how people in torture chambers are warmed by friendly lines which have gotten through the barbed wire and how the will is strengthened by the support of comrades who have taken it upon themselves to care for children orphaned by fascism, and we know the significance of the very existence of the world of socialism headed by the Soviet Union....

Unity is our strength. This is why reactionary propaganda is doing everything to disunite the workers, to split the communist movement and to alienate the communist parties of Western countries from the socialist states and, above all, from the Soviet Union and the CPSU.

Attempts are being made to persuade us Portuguese communists that it would profit us to be a "Eurocommunist" party. The bourgeois press writes about this every day.

It maintains that the prefix "Euro" would give the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] access to power. This argument alone is enough to determine our attitude toward "Eurocommunism," since the bourgeoisie is interested in it, this means that it would profit from it, not the working people.

Our party is constantly strengthening fraternal cooperation with all revolutionary forces. We have excellent relations with the CPSU, and that is precisely why we are here.

As for "Eurocommunism," it is my conviction that it is a vogue. A transient vogue.

[Question] What most of all attracted your attention in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress?

[Answer] The desire for creation and peace. The Soviet Union's new initiatives formulated in the CPSU Central Committee report affect the interests of all people on earth. They are aimed at consolidating detente and removing the threat of war. I see in them very profound responsibility for the fate of peace, which has always been inherent in Soviet foreign policy. The USSR has once again demonstrated its readiness for dialogue.

The world's future is a matter of concern to all mankind and, of course, to us Portuguese. According to the Constitution, the foreign policy of the Republic of Portugal is to be built on relations of friendship and cooperation with all peoples. However, the forces of reaction are seeking Portugal's one-sided orientation and are drawing the country ever deeper into NATO.

[Question] Here is a recent TASS cable. It says that NATO is trying to persuade Portugal to make available for the bloc's needs the naval base on the island of Porto Santo in the Atlantic--this would extend the boundaries of the aggressive bloc's bases several hundred miles to the south. The press has also reported plans to create bases for American aircraft carriers in Portuguese ports, and suggestions are being made about the possibility of constructing nuclear weapon dumps on the country's territory.

[Answer] These intentions have created a storm of protest. Portuguese communists are actively opposed to these plans.

Our party's program adopted in 1963, when the PCP was still an underground party, advanced the struggle for Portugal's withdrawal from NATO as one of its goals. In this struggle we take account both of the people's desire to put an end to American military bases and of the specific conditions in our country and the possibility of achieving the set goal. This problem could be resolved not in isolation but within the broader framework of international security.

[Question] The Portuguese revolution has many friends. It also has many enemies....

[Answer] Their hatred is aroused by the fact that even now, after 5 years of incessant attacks on our people's gains, the power of the monopolies has not been restored, not one enterprise has been denationalized, and the agrarian reform has not been reduced to naught. And this means that the 25 April revolution has deep roots.

Of course, imperialism does not like such an example of the effect of the PCP, which brings together the struggle for political, economic and social independence. Here, while striving after tactical goals, our party does not forget the program guidelines or its great aim for one moment. The ideal for which Portuguese communists are fighting is the building of a socialist society.

This is what arouses the hatred of the bourgeoisie.

PROF PROEKTOR WRITES ON NEED FOR DETENTE IN EUROPE

LD131205 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Mar 81 p 3

[Prof Daniil Proektor article under the rubric "Peace Program--the Eighties": "Military Detente for Europe"--first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The entire course of the 26th CPSU Congress' work and the documents it adopted demonstrated yet again that the Soviet Union's main concern in the international arena and our state's main foreign policy aim have been and remain the preservation of peace. Delivering his speech on closing the congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "Our party has again proved that the Soviet people have not only the desire, but the political will to do everything for the sake of peace--lasting, stable peace. We have not only the will for the struggle for peace, but also a precise, specific program for that struggle."

Today we begin a new rubric, "Peace Program--the Eighties," under which we will discuss the main directions of the USSR's foreign policy course--the course of continuing and deepening detente and ending the arms race.

The foreign mass media are describing the USSR's new foreign policy initiatives, put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress, as a peace manifesto and the latest stage in the peace offensive. "Probably never before has a foreign policy statement by the CPSU leader aroused such animated, multifaceted analytical activity in foreign embassies and among political observers in Moscow as his Accountability Report to the 26th party congress has done," West Germany's GENERAL-ANZEIGER newspaper writes. "Attention is drawn to the USSR's desire for the collective resolution of problems of international security with the broadest possible participation by states."

Naturally, in the capitals of Western states the greatest interest was aroused by the Soviet proposals on strengthening the detente process in Europe. The reason why there is much talk of the need to lessen the danger of war in Europe is not that it is a fashionable topic; there are no fashions for peace and disarmament. It is obvious to everyone what threats are inherent in the heaping up of weapons and troops on a continent where the two mighty military-political alliances face each other and near which conflicts rage.

In the present international situation political responsibility and wisdom--that is, the ability to select the most constructive of the many available options for the development of events--are particularly necessary. Of course, if people could always choose only the best solutions, the whole of history would have been different: free from storms and cataclysms. But that does not happen. However, there can hardly be any doubt now that the main thing for Europe is to begin the process of military detente. Not only because of the need to lessen the danger of conflicts, but also because objective preconditions for progress in this sphere already exist on our continent.

In relations between the states belonging to the Warsaw Pact organization and NATO the direct use of military force cannot achieve any real political aims or advantages and cannot resolve political tasks such as those resolved in all past wars. For nuclear war in Europe carries the threat of universal disaster. This gives rise to thought about the potential of force as a means in European politics, the functions it fulfills, military doctrines and the optimum levels of armaments and armies on the Continent.

Ideas on the scale and volume of force are changing. The idea that the more weapons there are, the more rapidly they can bring victory in the event of war is dubious. Trying to beat each other in the arms race and counting on victory in a nuclear war is dangerous madness.

That is why the Soviet Union's proposals on ensuring military detente in Europe and extending the zones of confidence-building measures are extremely topical. "We are prepared to extend these measures over the entire European part of the USSR," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated from the platform of the 26th congress, "on condition that there is a corresponding extention of the zones of confidence-building measures on the part of Western states." Our country also proposes that agreement be reached on imposing a moratorium now on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe by NATO countries and the USSR--that is, freezing the existing level of such facilities both quantitatively and qualitatively--and this includes, of course, U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities. This Soviet initiative opens the way to constructive talks on limiting and in the long term reducing medium-range nuclear missile arms. That is how sober-minded Western politicians have assessed it. K.-H. Hansen, a leading figure on the leftwing of the FRG's Social Democratic Party, appealed to the FRG chancellor to "accept the Soviet proposal on a moratorium immediately," recalling that a year ago H. Schmidt himself came out in favor of such a freeze.

In order to discuss and resolve questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe, the Soviet Union and its allies have proposed convening an all-European conference. This question is at the center of the attention of participants in the current Madrid meeting. Such a conference would serve as a continuation of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and would be a powerful new impetus toward detente.

The Warsaw Pact countries propose to NATO states that they jointly renounce the first use of nuclear and conventional weapons against each other. After all, if both sides acknowledge a general East-West war to be absurd, it must also mean a logical renunciation of the absurdity.

However, NATO either keeps quiet or says "no" through its teeth. Such silence can be interpreted as the desire to suggest that nuclear conflict is still possible, and thereby enhance the political and psychological effect of the lamentable and notorious strategy of "deterrence" of socialism. And when they say "no," the refusal is allegedly motivated by the Warsaw Pact countries' superiority in terms of troop numbers in Europe and the need to "counterbalance" these with nuclear facilities.

But, in the first place, the existence of approximate overall equality between NATO and Warsaw Pact forces has been demonstrated many times. It is confirmed by the well-known evaluations of Western politicians and military men. Some curious figures were published in an investigation by scientists from the FRG entitled "Security Policy." It points out that there are 4,821,200 soldiers in the NATO countries' armed forces and 4,751,500 in the Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces. These figures are symptomatic in themselves.

Second, Soviet and U.S. nuclear forces in and around Europe also show approximate equality, so there can be no question of any additional "balancing out."

We know that no "no" is necessarily final. The logic of life is stronger than illogical obstinacy. This is food for thought for those people in NATO who reject a rejection of the absurd. Our proposals are by no means off the agenda.

It is necessary to return again and again to the idea of creating nuclear-free zones. Indeed, their feasibility has already been historically proved in some degree. Remember the forecast in the West, particularly in the sixties, and at a highly authoritative level, that by 1975 15-20 states would have nuclear weapons.

But the world has entered the eighties and we still have only 5 nuclear powers. For example, neither Belgium nor Brazil has acquired nuclear bombs. But their security has not suffered at all. As for the ideas of the sixties, there is now at last a movement in the direction of creating nuclear-free zones. At any rate, the possibility of creating them is being confirmed. This is a pointer to the practical implementation of the idea. As is known, the Soviet Union pledged not to use nuclear weapons against countries which had renounced production and deployment of them on their territory. Therefore, every support should be given to U.K. Kekkonen's initiative on a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and the proposals on creating nuclear-free zones in central Europe, the Mediterranean, the Balkans and so on.

No less urgent are talks on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments. Progress at the Vienna talks is long overdue. The socialist countries have gone more than halfway to meet their Western partners. Is there any sense in the West maintaining the deadlock, quarreling endlessly about the number of soldiers on one side or the other, soldiers whose carbines would not of no more use in the event of a conflict than, for example, bows and arrows during the 1944 Normandy landings? Agreement in Vienna has long been a possibility; it must be realized.

The socialist countries participating in the talks have put forward important initiatives which help to bring the positions closer together. And the Soviet Union's unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 servicemen and 1,000 tanks from central Europe indicates our country's readiness for far-reaching steps in military detente.

A new era is coming in questions of war and peace. It requires new thinking. The age-old notions of the omnipotence of froce, capable of solving even the biggest political tasks, are becoming obsolete. More prominent than ever before are the social and economic problems of mankind's development. Military detente in Europe is needed now. Realization of this is one sign of political wisdom.

Detente by no means weakens the effect of the laws of social development. Class, economic, social and other processes are taking their normal course in Europe and will continue to do so. They will give rise to more new problems which cannot be avoided. Equally, it is impossible to isolate detente from these problems, although it must not be bundled up tightly with them. There is always a great multitude of these problems and it is hardly wise to periodically fish out those with which one can somehow wound a partner. It is important to see the dangers where they exist and not to overestimate threats when they are trivial or absent altogether. There have always been ups and downs in international situations and nowhere is this better known than in Europe. Its history teaches the need for a sober approach to all twists and turns. Realization of this is another sign of political wisdom.

"The key to tomorrow is consolidation of peace, not preparation for war, condemning the peoples to senseless expediture of their material and spiritual resources," L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress. It is high time it was realized that Western states and the United States need detente in Europe just as much as the socialist countries, as the Soviet Union!

SAVCHENKO COMMENTS ON RECENT DISTURBANCES IN IRAN

NC122233 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Dear listeners: Our analyst Igor Savchenko, commenting on the situation in Iran, writes: Reports from Iran state that the situation there is tense and lacks stability. Struggles between supporters of different groups with differing political principles have intensified. Their differences of opinion are either manifested in the form of strong condemnations of each other or in the form of clashes similar to those which took place on Thursday at Tehran University, during which more than 45 were injured.

Riots are taking place in the country and loss of life is increasing each day, while much damage is inflicted upon the country's economic life and the management of its affairs.

Some Iranian officials state that at present even the Islamic revolution is facing danger. Many of the participants, in ardent discussions, consider the present agitated situation in Iran a result of plots by imperialist forces against Iran's revolution. For example, Mr Behzad Nabavi, the minister of state in administrative affairs, openly said that the incidents at Tehran University are part of America's plots, the objective of which is to destroy the Islamic revolution.

Various realities show that such plots actually do exist. These plots include the continuing economic pressure on Iran. As we know, American banks up to now have not returned even one cent of Iran's assets. Of course, this creates serious difficulties for Iran's economy to return to normal.

Iran continues to be under flagrant military pressure: Sixty warships of the United States and its allies continue to patrol near Iranian shores. Apparently America and its allies had a hand in hatching the plot in touching off the flame of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict which has caused extremely great losses for Iran. Washington does not hide the fact that it is (?preparing) for the possibility of direct intervention in Iran's affairs, including the possibility of military intervention. The meaning derived from the recently published letter sent General Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, to Kurt Waldheim, the UN general secretary, is exactly this. Therefore, the signs of imperialist plots are obvious and indisputable, and these plots are a great danger for Iran's revolution.

Under such conditions, efforts to direct the attention of Iran's patriotic social circles from this danger by using baseless chicanery and by repeating the false claim that allegedly not only America, but the Soviet Union too is a party to the intensification of the tension in Iran's present situation should especially raise the strong aversion of these circles. All of this is nothing but wicked lies and calumnies. And the calumniators hope that those who are unaware of this situation are fooled by them.

The Soviet Union's stance toward Iran was and continues to be unchanged. One of the main principles of this policy is nonintervention in Iran's internal affairs and the ensuring of the right of the Iranian people to independent self-determination.

This policy was once again confirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress. Leonid Brezhnev, in his report to the congress delegates, said: The Iranian people are seeking their way toward freedom, progress and development. We sincerely hope for their success and we are prepared to expand our good relations with Iran on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual interest. The Soviet people do not want to fan the flame of conflicts, but hope for the further stabilization of the situation and assured progress toward development and progress for its neighbor, the people of Iran who have staged an anti-imperialist revolution.

TASS, KUNA SIGN NEWS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT IN MOSCOW

LD121430 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 12 Mar 81

["Cooperation Grows Wider"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS--An agreement was signed here today on the expansion of professional cooperation between the news agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) and the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY (KUNA).

The agreement provides for bilateral exchange of news services in Arabic and English, the rendering of assistance to the KUNA and TASS correspondents accredited in Moscow and Kuwait in their work, the training of KUNA specialists in the USSR and servicing and repairing communication equipment. The sides agreed to develop cooperation in the field of exchange of photos and joint use of communication lines.

On behalf of TASS the agreement was signed by Director General Sergey Losev and on behalf of KUNA by Director General Barges Hamoud al-Barges. Anatoliy Krasikov, TASS deputy director general, and DIA al-Fahdoum, KUNA editor-in-chief, were present at the signing ceremony.

The sides expressed confidence that the new agreement will serve both the strengthening of bilateral relations between the news agencies and of friendship between the Soviet Union and the state of Kuwait.

KUWAITI NEWSPAPER CITED ON HAIG GULF TRIP IN APRIL

NC121414 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Kuwait's main publication, the AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM newspaper, writes that the trip of Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, scheduled for April is primarily of a military, and not of a diplomatic, nature.

The Kuwaiti newspaper writes: It should not be forgotten that in the not too distant past Haig was the commander of NATO forces in Western Europe. America pretends that the imaginary Soviet danger in the Persian Gulf region has caused U.S. leaders to worry. But, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM adds, it is the United States that threatens this region.

CPSU GREETINGS TO 19TH MEXICAN CP CONGRESS

LD121025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 81 p 1

[CPSU Central Committee message to Mexican CP Congress]

[Text] To the 19th Mexican Communist Party [PCM] Congress

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee warmly greets the delegates to the 19th PCM Congress and all communists of Mexico.

For the first time for many years your congress is being held under conditions when the PCM has secured recognition of its right to function legally. Mexican communists come out for the vital interests of the working class and all working people, for the unity of the country's democratic and patriotic forces, against the intrigues of imperialism and the domination of monopolies, for Mexico's independent development and social progress.

Imperialist and hegemonist forces are currently trying to launch an offensive against peace and detente, against socialism, democracy and the national liberation movement. Under these conditions special significance attaches to the strengthening of the cohesion of all peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces and their vanguard--communists--and to the solidarity actions of these forces in defense of peace and international security, against imperialism's aggressive policy and for the peoples' right to be their own masters of their destiny and their natural riches.

Soviet communists and all Soviet people have begun implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which defined great tasks in the further building of a communist society in the USSR, confirmed and developed the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th congresses and urged the peoples to intensify the struggle to curb the arms race and implement disarmament, to preserve and consolidate detente and to strengthen peace and international security.

The CPSU values the Mexican communists' efforts aimed at further strengthening the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Mexico. The Soviet Union was and still is a consistent champion of the development of equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

We wish the 19th PCM Congress successful work in the interests of the party's organizational and ideological strengthening and the growth of its influence among the country's working class and democratic forces.

Long live the friendship between the CPSU and the PCM, between the Soviet and Mexican peoples!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

LOPEZ PORTILLO'S COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY NOTED

LD120722 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Havana, 11 Mar, TASS--As was reported by the PRENSA LATINA news agency, President of Mexico Jose Lopez Portillo has denounced the White House's conception, in accordance with which Mexico, Canada and even countries of Central America and the Caribbean basin are regarded as the sphere of influence of the United States. Attempts of interference into affairs of other states are exceedingly dangerous, he said at a press conference in Mexico City.

Speaking of the situation in El Salvador and designs of imperialism against Nicaragua, the president warned against any attempts to impose alien will upon peoples of those countries.

Jose Lopez Portillo highly appraised Mexico's mutually beneficial cooperation with socialist Cuba and declared for development of equitable trade and economic links with Nicaragua.

U.S. CHARGED IN BACKING ATTEMPTED DOMINICA COUP

LD121437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Plot Discovered"]

[Text] Havana, 8 Mar--An antigovernment plot whose threads stretch back to the United States has been uncovered by the authorities of the Caribbean island state of Dominica. As PRELA reports, the Dominican police have arrested former Prime Minister Patrick John, Army Commander Frederick Newston, one of the leaders of the Dominican Labor Party Julian David and other conspirators, who are accused of an attempted coup d'etat. Patrick John was removed from his post as head of the government in 1979 as a result of mass protests by working people indignant at his proimperialist, antipopular policy.

In a message to the people broadcast by national radio, current Dominica Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles pointed out that during recent weeks the putschists repeatedly went out to one of the neighboring islands where they held talks with figures from the United States.

At these talks, she noted, a plan for overthrowing the Dominican Government with the help of foreign hirelings was devised. The conspirators were to receive weapons and money for the coup from the United States, the prime minister reported.

The putsch organizers, who are closely linked with terrorist organizations operating in Dominica, the head of the government noted, intended to carry out their plan on 14 March, making use of the carnival celebrations to be held that day to provoke disturbances.

NICARAGUA'S HUMBERTO ORTEGA STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PA091709 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, defense minister of Nicaragua, has arrived in Moscow en route to Hanoi. The Nicaraguan delegation that Ortega heads will visit Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

EDITORIALS VIEW CPSU FOREIGN POLICY AFTER CONGRESS

PRAVDA: "Cardinal New Ideas'

LD121331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress, which ended recently, was an event of worldwide historical scope and significance. This is clearly indicated by the inexhaustible flow of international reactions. Every day it becomes clearer that the work, decisions and all the materials of the Soviet communists' highest forum are exerting a tremendous influence on the minds of hundreds of millions of people in the world and serve as an important stimulus in the progressive forces' struggle for the cause of peace, social progress and socialism.

The attention of the peoples and political and public circles in all countries is focused on the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--"The Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Immediate Tasks in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy." It is assessed as an outstanding document of Marxism-Leninism which substantiates in theoretical terms and outlines in practical terms the paths of further all-round progress for the society of developed socialism and gives a fundamental analysis of the basic problems and processes of present-day world development and the questions agitating mankind. The report puts forward cardinal new ideas and important constructive proposals in the foreign policy sphere. These constitute an organic continuation and development of the historic peace program of our party's 24th and 25th congresses in relation to the most burning, topical problems of international life.

The noble task of ensuring peace was raised with unusual force at the Soviet communists' congress, raised before all mankind as the most pressing and urgent cause. The adventurism of the aggressive circles of imperialism creates a serious threat to universal peace. A new stage in the arms race, if the opponents of peace and security succeeded in foisting it on the peoples, would undermine international stability and greatly intensify the danger of war breaking out.

However, it is not imperialism which now ultimately determines the milestones in world development. Our party and the Soviet state counterpose to its dangerous intrigues firmness and restraint and a consistent, constructive policy of peaceful coexistence, mutually advantageous and equal cooperation and resolute defense of the peoples' vital interests.

The world socialist system is strengthening and developing confidently. As was noted at the congress, a fundamental unity of views on all major problems of socioeconomic development and international policy has become established within the socialist community. Dynamic national economic growth continues in the CEMA countries. What they have achieved in socioeconomic development and in improving people's living standard is a whole epoch. A beneficial role is played by the collaboration between the fraternal states in international affairs. In the past years they have put forward a whole series of important peace-loving initiatives. The military-political alliance of socialist countries faithfully serves peace. The Warsaw Pact has everything it needs to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains.

The significance of socialist internationalism and of the factors of the fraternal countries' cohesion, cooperation and collaboration is now increasing rapidly. The pooling of efforts and resources enables our peoples to confidently implement plans for socialist and communist building and to look boldly to the future. But in recent years the fraternal countries have had to resolve creative tasks in more complex conditions.

Imperialism's intrigues aimed at undermining the socialist community are becoming increasingly refined and perfidious. If miscalculations and errors occur in domestic policy, a threat may arise to the foundations of the socialist state. A clear example of this is Poland, which is in a serious crisis. Polish communists are now working on overcoming the crisis situation. Important political support for socialist Poland was provided by the December meeting in Moscow of leading figures from the Warsaw Pact states. That meeting, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated, showed clearly that Polish communists, the Polish working class and the country's working people can rely firmly on their friends and allies; we will not desert socialist Poland, fraternal Poland when it is in trouble, we will stand up for it! The meeting of Soviet and Polish leaders held the other day demonstrated that Polish communists are fully determined to ward off the serious threat hanging over their country's socialist gains.

The fundamental basis of the fraternal countries' historic achievements and the guarantee of our peoples' freedom, prosperity and flourishing is the indestructible combat alliance of the ruling communist parties and the unity of their Marxist-Leninist thought, will and action. The 26th congress approved the CPSU's line on further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and countries and developing their cooperation in every way.

It was noted at the congress that changes are now underway in China's domestic policy. The nature of these changes is still not sufficiently clear. At the same time Beijing's foreign policy remains oriented toward exacerbating international tension and is aligning itself with imperialism's policy. The USSR has not sought and does not seek confrontation with the PRC. It follows the course defined by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses and would like to build relations with China on a good-neighborly footing. There is no doubt that a policy of peace and normal relations with other states would accord with the Chinese people's true interests.

The USSR's relations with countries liberated from colonial fetters are developing successfully. Political, economic, scientific and technical cooperation with our country effectively helps young states to build a new life. An important place in the Soviet Union's mutual relations with liberated countries is occupied by cooperation with India. Major new impetus was given here by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent official visit to that great friendly country.

The peoples' interests and the cause of peace are well served by the treaties on friendship and cooperation which the Soviet Union has concluded with Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Syria. However, countries which have embarked on the path of progress still come up against imperialism's attempts to deal with people's revolutions. One example of this is imperialism's undeclared war against the Afghan revolution. At the friendly country's request the USSR granted it the necessary military aid. The plans of Afghanistan's enemies failed and the people's power gained strength. The Soviet Union's principled stance with respect to questions connected with Afghanistan was resolutely reaffirmed at the congress.

We are in favor of all-round ties with the liberated countries and are always ready to help them in their major, difficult task of gaining national independence. The CPSU will continue to implement a consistent course of developing cooperation between the USSR and those countries and strengthening the alliance of world socialism and the national liberation movement.

The international working class and its political vanguard--the communist and workers parties--approached the beginning of the eighties with confident tread. Their ranks have swelled and their influence among the masses has strengthened. Good, fine relations link the CPSU with the vast majority of the fraternal parties. The great unifying principle and powerful factor for the further rallying and increased prestige of the world communist movement is the communists' consistent struggle for peace and against imperialism's aggressive policy.

The main thing is that communists, armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, see more profoundly and correctly that anyone else the essence and prospects of processes taking place in the world and draw from this the correct conclusions for their struggle for the interests of the working class and their countries' working people and for democracy, peace and socialism.

The CPSU's course in the international sphere is consistent in all areas. In respect to the capitalist countries as well, in relations with them we are guided by the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence. We are prepared to maintain mutually advantageous relations with them in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres. At the same time we cannot tolerate imperialist aggression and we are ready to rebuff any attempts to hinder the consolidation of world peace. The USSR's principled and constructive approach to relations with the United States is well known. Even now our country is prepared for an active dialogue with the United States, for talks on the whole complex of problems and for a summit meeting.

It is to be hoped that Washington will take a realistic view of matters in the end. The established military strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO objectively serves to preserve peace in the world. "We have neither sought," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "nor do we seek military superiority over the other side. That is not our policy. And we will not allow superiority to be established over us. It is utterly futile to make attempts of that kind and to talk with us from a position of strength!" It is dangerous madness to dream of winning the arms race, of banking on victory in a nuclear war. The task is to eliminate the true source of the war threat that hovers over all countries--namely, the arms race and the continuing tension. And in this the Soviet Union is prepared to work hand in hand with the United States and European and all other states.

Despite opposition from the enemies of detente, cooperation between states belonging to different social systems is developing pretty well, on the whole, in Europe. Political contacts are wider and more substantial. Economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties are growing.

The USSR's mutually beneficial ties with Latin American and many African countries and with most Asian states are widening.

The peace program announced by the 24th and 25th party congresses is a reliable compass in the struggle for the radical improvement of the international atmosphere. At the same time, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the state of world affairs now demands new, extra efforts. To this end Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward a complex of major new ideas and realistic proposals in the international sphere.

In particular, this applies to ensuring further progress in the implementation of confidence-building measures in the military sphere and a substantial widening of the sphere of application of those measures. We are prepared to extend the measures to cover the entire European part of the USSR--on condition that there is a corresponding extension of confidence measures by the Western states. Another potentially promising area for beneficial undertakings of this kind is the Far East where such powers as the USSR, China and Japan are neighbors and where there are also U.S. military bases. The Soviet Union would be ready to hold specific talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all interested countries.

Everyone realizes the exceptional importance of strategic arms limitation and reduction. The Soviet Union is ready forthwith to continue relevant talks with the United States, preserving all the positive elements that have thus far been achieved in this sphere. Of course, the talks can only be conducted on the basis of equality and identical security. The USSR is prepared also to reach an understanding on limiting the deployment of new submarines--the Ohio class in the United States and similar ones in the USSR.

At the same time, our country proposes a ban on the modernization of existing submarine-based ballistic missiles and on the creation of new ones. In Europe the USSR proposes a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles by the NATO countries and the USSR, that is, the freezing at the existing quantitative and qualitative level of the missiles, including, of course, U.S. forward-based missiles, in the area. Yes, qualitative--this is the new element in our proposals which Western progaganda organs are trying to ignore. The convening of a special UN Security Council session would be very worthwhile. Attended by the top leaders of council member states, it would seek the key to the normalization of the international situation and the prevention of war. Obviously the leaders of other states could participate in the session if they wished.

As the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report notes, the new measures we propose cover a wide range of questions. They concern nuclear missiles, conventional weapons, ground forces and naval and air forces. They touch on the situation in Europe and the Near, Middle and Far East. They concern political and military measures. The Soviet foreign policy program is a program for the continuation and deepening of detente, for the struggle to halt the arms race. The CPSU has demonstrated yet again that it not only has the will for the struggle for peace but an exact and clear-cut program as well.

The powerful appeal for peace which rang out from Moscow was heard by peoples all over the world. The major new measures proposed by the Soviet Union for improving the international situation and curbing the arms race are the main theme of world politics. The press of all stripes is talking of a "peace program for the eighties," a "new Soviet peace offensive." The USSR's proposals meet the aspirations of all peoples and are ardently welcomed and supported by people of good will the world over. Our party and Soviet people now await a concrete and clear reply to our proposals. Peoples all over the world await this reply.

The 26th CPSU Congress was our party's most internationally representative congress ever. It tangibly reflected the steady expansion and deepening of Soviet communists' internationalist ties with all detachments of the international revolutionary, workers and liberation movement, the front of struggle for peace and progress.

In the speeches by foreign guests at the congress we heard the voices of peoples, states, mass organizations and movements and the "great world army of labor"--hundreds and hundreds of millions of people. The idea of the need for unity for the sake of peace and mankind's progress ran through their speeches. They were typified by a high assessment of the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy and ardent support for its new peace initiatives. With special warmth and gratitude the foreign friends noted Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's outstanding personal contribution to detente and international cooperation and to ensuring a peaceful future for mankind. Many guests talked of the powerful magnetism of the ideas of socialism and the historic achievements of the Soviet people--the builder of communism. The representatives of the world's revolutionary, liberation and democratic forces expressed feelings of inviolable friendship and solidarity with the CPSU and the Soviet people. Their warm words about the Leninist party and Soviet people stir and inspire Soviet communists who will continue to follow the CPSU's proven internationalist course.

Soviet communists and our people unanimously approve the foreign policy program elaborated by the 26th party congress and express full support for the practical activity of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Soviet people are fully resolved, through their creative labor, to strengthen the motherland's might even more and to increase the potential our party and the Soviet state possess in the struggle for the great cause of peace and socialism.

IZVESTIYA: 'Broad Prospects'

LD121501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Under the Leninist Banner of Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet people and all people of good will in the world have received a powerful charge of energy and optimism from the results of the historic 26th CPSU Congress. The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report, which was delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is an outstanding document of modern times. It contains a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of Soviet society's development and the party's multifaceted activity in the period of mature socialism. It gives an objective assessment of the international situation and comprehensively illuminates the most important trends in the present-day revolutionary process and the role and significance in the world arena of the socialist community countries and communist and workers' parties. The provisions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report open up broad prospects for the further rallying of all leading forces of today in the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress. The new peace initiatives set forth in the Accountability Report are aimed at releasing the world's peoples from the threat of nuclear war and preserving peace.

Fulfilling the precepts of V.I. Lenin, who saw the struggle for peace as inextricably linked with the struggle for socialism, the CPSU makes a tremendous creative contribution to elaborating and implementing a foreign policy course aimed at curbing imperialism's aggressive aspirations and ensuring peaceful conditions for communist building. The continuity of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is clearly expressed in the Soviet people's struggle to implement the foreign policy program which was scientifically substantiated and formulated by the 24th and 25th party congresses. Our party's activity in the international arena--activity on a vast scale--has already led to cardinal changes in the world and created reliable preconditions for the further strengthening of the positions of forces advocating the development of broad international cooperation. Life proves in the most convincing way the correctness of the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy course. The growth--tremendous in terms of its depth and scale--in the influence of the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy on the course and prospects of world development and on the nature of processes taking place in the international arena is the direct, law-governed result of the Soviet people's achievements in building communism and in developing the USSR's economy, strengthening its defense capability and developing its science, technology and culture. Successes in all these spheres act as the firm, reliable basis for the Soviet state's active, purposeful foreign policy.

In the international plans, the 26th CPSU Congress noted, the last 5 years have been a complex, turbulent time. This period was marked above all by the intense struggle between the two trends in world politics. On the one hand there is the course toward curbing the arms race, strengthening peace and detente and defending the peoples' sovereign rights and freedom. On the other hand there is the course toward undermining detente and whipping up the arms race, the policy of threatening to interfere in other people's affairs and of suppressing the liberation struggle. These have been years of further growth in the might of the activeness and prestige of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. It is now quite obvious that the Soviet Union and its allies are more than ever the main buttress of peace in the world. "Our struggle to strengthen peace and deepen the relaxation of international tension," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his report, "is above all a struggle to ensure that the Soviet people have the necessary external conditions for resolving the creative tasks which face them.

"We are thereby also resolving a problem of a truly worldwide nature. After all, there is no more significant, important question today for any people than that of preserving peace and ensuring every person's first right--the right to live."

Today, to uphold peace in the world and fight to preserve and deepen the detente process means, first and foremost, to build up and rally the forces opposed to war and the arms race. The socialist community countries are a most important factor for preserving and strengthening peace. It was noted at the congress that a fundamental unity of views has become established between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on all major problems of socioeconomic development and international policy. This is the result of the constant collaboration of the fraternal communist parties, it is our common achievement. Thousands of threads bind the party organizations of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries at all levels--from republics, krays and oblasts down to rayons and major enterprises.

Recent years have shown particularly clearly what an influential, beneficial role is played in European affairs and in international affairs in general by the activity of the Warsaw Pact and above all its Political Consultative Committee. Its great contribution to the preparations for the all-European conference is well known and it has put forward a number of new initiatives which have attracted wide attention throughout the world. The main aim of these initiatives is to uphold detente and endow it with a forceful rhythm.

Imperialist and hegemonist circles, aware that real socialism is the main hinderance to the policy of expansionism and military adventures, the whipping up of international tension and the arms race and the plundering and exploitation of other peoples, are striving at any cost to split and weaken the socialist community and drive a wedge between its countries. As was noted in the Accountability Report, recent events confirm again and again that our class opponents are learning from their defeats. They are acting with increasing refinement and perfidiousness against the socialist countries. Where errors and miscalculations in domestic policy are added to imperialism's subversive activity, the ground is prepared for the activation of elements hostile to socialism. That is what has happened in fraternal Poland, where the opponents of socialism, with the support of external forces, are striving to divert the development of events into a counterrevolutionary channel by creating anarchy. Important political support was provided for socialist Poland by last year's December meeting of leading figures from the Warsaw Pact states in Moscow. This meeting showed clearly that Polish communists, the Polish working class and the country's working people can rely firmly on their friends and allies. At their meeting with the Polish leaders in the Kremlin on 4 March, Soviet leaders stated that the USSR, together with the other fraternal countries, has given and will continue to give all the necessary support to socialist Poland and Polish communists in their intensive work to fundamentally improve the situation in the country.

One important result of the party's international activity in the period under review, it was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, is the notable expansion of cooperation with countries liberated from colonial oppression. The land of the Soviets is developing with the liberation states broad economic, scientific and technical cooperation, advantageous to both sides. Major economic projects are being constructed in those countries with the USSR's participation. To the extent of its powers our country gives assistance to many liberated states in training cadres--engineers, skilled workers and doctors.

As is known, imperialist circles tried to deal with the people's revolutions in Angola and Ethiopia by means of encouraging internal counterrevolution or by means of aggression from outside.

The Soviet Union, together with the other socialist community countries, helps to strengthen the liberated states' defense capability when they so request. Yes, the Soviet Union and its socialist friends are against exporting revolution, but they cannot agree to the export of counterrevolution either. The example of Afghanistan is very indicative. Imperialism unleashed a real undeclared war against the Afghan revolution. That created a direct threat to the security of the Soviet southern border. Such actions by the imperialists and hegemonists forced the Soviet Union to grant the Afghan people the military assistance which their government was asking for. This assistance is fully in accordance with the treaty on friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and the DRA, signed in 1978, and with the UN Charter. As for the Soviet military contingent, as was noted in the accountability report, the Soviet Union will be ready to withdraw it on agreement with the Afghan Government. To this end there must be a complete end to the sending of counterrevolutionary gangs into Afghanistan. This must be enshrined in agreements between Afghanistan and its neighbors.

The Soviet Union believes--and this is stressed in the accountability report--that it is time to get the solution of the Near East problem under way, it is time to get back to an honest, collective search for an all-embracing settlement on a just, realistic basis. The U.S.-imposed path of the Camp David policy, the path of splitting the Arab world and organizing a separate deal between Israel and Egypt, has failed utterly. In present conditions a genuine settlement of the Near East problem could be achieved within the framework of a socially convened international conference. The Soviet Union is prepared to participate in this work in a constructive spirit and from positions of good will.

The congress stressed that the CPSU will continue consistently to pursue the course toward developing Soviet cooperation with liberated countries and consolidating the alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement.

The consistently peace-loving foreign policy course the Soviet Union has pursued throughout its history is by no means a sign of weakness; it is organically inherent to the land of the soviets, predetermined by the class nature of our state. Although growing stronger every year the Soviet Union is at the same time persistently seeking to eradicate the use of force from the practice of international relations. Its efforts are aimed at strengthening peace, normalizing the international situation and struggling for the elimination of seats of tension. Yet more evidence of the USSR's approach to the question of eliminating seats of international tension was provided by the proposals on peace and security in the Persian Gulf region out forward by L.I. Brezhnev last December during his visit to India.

The Soviet Union has continued, the accountability report says, to actively pursue the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation with the capitalist states and firm rebuff to imperialism's aggressive intrigues.

Everyone realized that the international situation largely depends on the policies of the USSR and the United States. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his report, the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States at the present time and the acute nature of the international problems which need solving dictate the need for a dialogue at all levels and an active one at that. The Soviet Union is ready for a dialogue. Experience shows that summit meetings are the decisive element here. The USSR wants, the accountability report says, normal relations with the United States. From the viewpoint of the interests of both countries' peoples and of mankind in general there is no reasonable alternative.

The established military strategic balance between the socialist world and the capitalist world is a gain of fundamental historical significance. Plans to upset this balance are futile. Highly important is the fact that the Soviet Union has never regarded the military balance between East and West as the sole, adequate guarantee against the unleashing of military conflicts by the imperialists. Our country has never been an advocate of the "balance of terror," of a world resting on mountains of weapons. The USSR and the other socialist countries believed and still believe that the destruction of the material base of war--general and complete disarmament--is the only really safe guarantee of international peace and security. It was for that reason that the Soviet communist congress stressed that the struggle to alleviate the threat of war and curb the arms race was and still is the focal point of the party and state's foreign policy activity. This task is particularly significant and urgent today since rapid and profound changes are taking place in the development of military technology. Qualitatively new types of weapons are being developed, above all weapons of mass destruction.

On the basis of the Leninist conclusion that disarmament is the socialist ideal, the Soviet Union is making a massive effort to eliminate the threat of war, the main source of which is imperialism which is steadily building up its arsenals. The 26th CPSU Congress put forward a wide and concrete program for strengthening peace and security and for radically normalizing the international situation. The Soviet Union's new initiatives have enormous scope. They concern widening confidence-building measures in the military sphere, the USSR's readiness to discuss questions connected with Afghanistan (international aspects of the Afghan problem), in conjunction with questions of Persian Gulf security; the continuation of talks with the United States on limiting strategic arms and reducing them. The Soviet Union also proposes talks on limiting the development of new submarines; agreement on a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles by the NATO countries and the USSR, that is freezing the missiles at the existing level in quantitative and qualitative terms; the creation of an authoritative international committee which would demonstrate the vital need to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and also the convening of a special UN Security Council session attended by the top leaders of the council member states to find the key to normalizing the international situation.

The Soviet initiatives cover a very wide range of questions. They concern nuclear missiles and conventional weapons, ground forces and naval and air forces; they touch on the situation in Europe and in the Near, Middle and Far East. The constructive Soviet proposals met with the ardent approval of the broad world public and many politicians and statesmen in all countries for the chief aim of these proposals is to preserve and strengthen world peace.

"The entire course of our congress and all the documents adopted by it," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his closing speech, "demonstrated yet again that the preservation of peace was and still is our main concern in the world arena and our state's main foreign policy aim."

Soviet people wholly and fully approve the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, outstanding present-day politician and statesman and idefatigable fighter for peace. Through the selfless labor of all Soviet people and all the might that our state of developed socialism possesses, as it marches confidently along the path of communist building, the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th congress of Lenin's party will be ensured.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: 'Vigilance'

LD121043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "In the Vanguard of the Struggle for the Peoples' Security"]

[Text] The 26th congress of Lenin's party was a historic event not only for our country but also for the whole of mankind. The congress was held in a complicated international situation when the aggressiveness of the policy pursued by imperialism, primarily American imperialism, has increased sharply. Hundreds of millions of people of all continents followed the work of the CPSU congress with particular attention and hope.

The Soviet communists' forum concentrated its efforts on two related fields. One of them is communist building, the other the consolidation of peace. The entire course of the congress and all the documents it adopted demonstrated yet again that our main concern in the world arena and the main foreign policy aim of the Soviet state has been and continues to be the preservation of peace.

The tasks endorsed by the congress--steadily strengthening the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion, developing their all-round cooperation in the cause of building the new society and raising the working people's living standard--are in keeping with the interests of strengthening peace. The Soviet Union and its allies are now more than ever the main bulwark of peace on earth.

The USSR will continue to consistently pursue the course of developing cooperation with the liberated countries and strengthening the alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement, which also contributes to the strengthening of the peoples' security.

The Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation in relations with capitalist countries remains immutable. The USSR does not spare its efforts aimed at relaxing international tension and resolving all disputed questions by means of talks.

The aggressive forces of imperialism counter our country's peace-loving course with the policy of the arms race, the exacerbation of international tension and a return to the "cold war." Recently military expenditure by the United States, other NATO countries and Japan has increased sharply. New types of strategic nuclear weapons are being created. Doctrines whose aim is to accustom people to the idea of nuclear war being possible and permissible are being advanced. Imperialist circles in the United States and other states, with the complicity of the Beijing leadership, are creating dangerous hotbeds of military peril and intensifying interference in the internal affairs of independent states. Attempts are being made to undermine the socialist countries' unity.

Imperialism's aggressive intrigues and adventurist actions demand from us constant vigilance and the maximum possible strengthening of the motherland's defense capacity. No one can intimidate us. The Soviet Union is able to stand up for itself and will not leave its allies and friends in trouble. Our support has been and will be with all those who struggle for peace, national liberation and social progress. It was declared from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress that the Warsaw Pact--"the politico-military defense alliance of the socialist countries--faithfully serves peace. It has at its disposal everything necessary to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains. And we will do everything so that this will continue!"

In our policy a firm rebuff of imperialist aggression is combined with a consistent love of peace. There is no state which has launched such a broad range of initiatives on the most important problems of international relations in recent years as the Soviet Union has. The situation which has now arisen demands additional new efforts to eliminate the threat of war and to strengthen international security. To this end important new peace initiatives, which have already found wide support among the entire world public, were put forward in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report.

It is perfectly obvious that the international situation depends to a large extent on the policy of the USSR and the United States. The state of relations between them at the present time and the acuteness of the present situation dictate the necessity of Soviet-American dialogue. Our country is prepared for such dialogue.

Hotbeds of military conflict which could develop into a big conflagration are arising first in one region of the world then another. It is necessary to prevent the appearance of such hotbeds. In Europe confidence-building measures in the military sphere serve this aim quite well. Our country proposes advancing even further along this path. Not limiting itself to concern for security in Europe, the USSR declares its readiness for talks on confidence measures in the Far East.

It was also stated at the congress that the Soviet Union is ready to negotiate separately on the Persian Gulf and a settlement of the situation regarding Afghanistan, but does not object to the international aspects of questions relating to Afghanistan being discussed together with questions concerning security in the Persian Gulf. The USSR's willingness to continue reducing strategic arms, retaining everything positive achieved in this sphere to date, was reaffirmed. It is proposed that a moratorium be declared on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile devices in Europe by the NATO countries and the USSR, including U.S. forward-based nuclear devices, and that an authoritative international committee be created to show the vital necessity of averting a nuclear catastrophe. And finally, with a view to taking some of the heat out of the international situation, our country proposes the convening of a special Security Council session with the participation of the top leaders of the council's member states in order to find the key to improving the international situation and preventing war.

"Our foreign policy program," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the close of the congress, "is a program of continuing and deepening detente, a program of struggle to halt the arms race.

"Our party has proved once again that the Soviet people have not only the desire, but also the political will to do everything in the name of peace--lasting and unshakable peace. We have not only the will to struggle for peace, but also a precise and clear program for that struggle."

The Soviet Union's calm, considered and constructive course aimed at peaceful coexistence and the relaxation of international tension has the full approval and unanimous support of our country's working people and armed forces servicemen. The 26th party congress' historic decisions are inspiring Soviet servicemen to make new efforts in combat and political training and strengthening the country's defense capability and the combat might of the army and navy.

Created by the great Lenin and raised by the Communist Party in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the USSR Armed Forces are boundlessly loyal to their people and the cause of communism. In single formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member states they are vigilantly guarding peace and reliably safeguarding the socialist community countries' security.

NOVOYE VREMYA: Resume Dialogue

LD121725 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No. 10, 6 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Echoes of Our Congress"]

[Text] From the first day of the 26th congress' work it was obvious that it would be a shining phenomenon in the modern world. Now everyone acknowledges that, both those who share our views and our class enemies. Moscow's voice has aroused tremendous echoes, which are still growing stronger.

All the same the congress, which formulated CPSU domestic and foreign policy, was important above all for our country. During all these days Soviet people have been living by the events taking place in the Kremlin. They expected much, and were not disappointed in their expectations.

L.I. Brezhnev's accountability report, which set the tone for the congress, N.A. Tikhonov's report and the delegates' speeches revealed page after page the Soviet state's life with its successes, problems and concerns. The congress diary provides a rare collection of information about the state of affairs in the country.

"The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" approved by the congress, are also based on knowledge of the facts. That is why this program is realistic. It combines the country's potential with the party's main aim: Everything for the sake of man, for the good of man.

The CPSU regards service to the people as the main meaning of its activity. By implementing its intentions we will climb yet another step in our movement toward communism. This, first and foremost, determines the place of the 26th congress in the country's life.

Our socialist allies also expected much from the congress. The Western press is focusing its attention on what was said in Moscow about events in Poland. Of course, this is important, but for the fraternal parties equal importance is attached to the CPSU's overall approach to relations with the socialist community countries. The congress reasserted the unchanging course of deepening cooperation with our natural allies. It is now hard to imagine the confident development of a particular socialist country outside the context of ties with the other fraternal countries. But their rapprochement by no means entails the erasure of specific national characteristics. Our party values the experience accumulated by the fraternal countries and considers it useful to study it and use it more widely.

The Warsaw Pact states also greeted with satisfaction the assessment of the activity of the socialist countries' military-political defense alliance, which has all it needs to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains.

The most difficult problems which concern either the population of extensive regions or the entire international community were not bypassed. Is it possible to normalize the situation in Asia and achieve a Near East settlement? How can lasting peace be ensured in the Persian Gulf region and its approaches? Is the arms race fatal? All these and many other questions received an answer and methods of resolving the problems were proposed.

On the eve of the congress people in the West were speculating as to how the Soviet Union would respond to the general complication of the international situation and Washington's vehemence.

Many "Sovietologists" predicted a toughening of Moscow's course. They are now forced to admit their own incompetence yet again and to admit their ignorance of the fundamental policy principles of the Soviet Union, which, as L.I. Brezhnev stressed, concentrates its forces in two interconnected salients. One is communist creation, the other is the strengthening of peace.

The new ideas put forward by the Soviet Union rocked the world. They have attracted the attention of heads of state and government. Foreign observers are struck by the scale of our proposals. Many of them draw attention to the USSR's desire for the collective resolution of problems of international security with the broadest possible participation by states. One prominent American public figure, C. Yost, notes that, now that USSR-U.S. relations have deteriorated dangerously, the measures proposed are particularly necessary--they create a solid basis for the resumption of Soviet-American dialogue.

Of course, reaction in the West is not uniform. For instance, the USSR's readiness for dialogue with the United States at all levels, including summit level, is presented by some people as a "smart step aimed at playing up Washington's differences with its West European allies" (the New York TIMES). The confusion of the opponents of detente, who did not expect such a strong impression as that produced by our new initiatives, can be seen clearly here.

The CPSU's Leninist course, its adherence to the principles of internationalism and the confidence and tranquillity which always emanate from Moscow are valued highly by the world's peoples. The attention with which they followed the Soviet communists' congress is assessed by our people as a sign of respect for the CPSU and recognition of its role in the struggle for peace and civilization's progress.

PORTUGUESE, VIETNAMESE COMMENTS ON CONGRESS CITED

LD121047 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 4

[Correspondents A. Moiseyev and A. Stepanov 26 February report from the 26th CPSU Congress press center: "Approval and Support"]

[Text] Typewriters are chattering away nonstop in the press center. An elderly but robust fellow is at one of the tables.

"Pires Jorge, member of the Portuguese Communist Party," he announces. "I represent the paper AVANTE! I am an old communist. I've been to several CPSU congresses and other fraternal parties' congresses. L.I. Brezhnev's report made an enormous impression on me. It was strict, constructive and critical in the Leninist manner. Its chief feature, in my view, is a desire to preserve peace which is so essential to the peoples, including the Portuguese."

In the morning the Soviet and foreign correspondents met with representatives of the Ukrainian delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress. The speakers painted a clear picture of the republic's achievements and talked about the present day and the prospects for further development.

In the evening it was the turn of members of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) delegation to address the correspondents.

Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, spoke highly of the CPSU Central Committee accountability report. It is a document of peace, he said.

Answering a question posed by the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondents, he said: Beijing's reaction to the proposals put forward during the conference of Indochinese countries' foreign ministers was negative. Well, this proves that China is seeking to exacerbate the situation in Southeast Asia. This is confirmed by the events of recent years. Twice the Chinese have refused to hold talks. As for the ASEAN countries, the reaction there varied. At the moment they are still considering our proposals. We hope that the constructive approach will prevail.

BULGARIA'S TODOROV ASSESSES BREZHNEV REPORT

LD121105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

["IZVESTIYA interview" with Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers: "Path Toward Trust"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress is an event of world significance. Its decisions have been awaited with great interest throughout the world. We are attentively studying the CPSU Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhev.

This is a document of creative Marxism. It elaborates very important theoretical problems of the developed socialist society and reflects the impressive changes which the Communist Party and Soviet people have effected in all spheres of the country's life.

The report, imbued with concern for working people, outlines specific measures for further improving Soviet people's welfare. Among these measures we should highlight the food program and plans for the considerable expansion of consumer goods production.

L.I. Brezhnev's report gave a profound and realistic analysis of the international situation and advanced a series of constructive new proposals aimed at strengthening peace and detente and directed against the arms race. The Soviet Union's new peace initiatives relating to measures to build confidence in the military sphere in Europe and touching on the situation in the Near, Middle and Far East and also the proposals concerning the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments made a powerful impression on us Bulgarian communists.

The Soviet Union suggests introducing a moratorium on the further deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe, the creation of an authoritative international committee which would show the vital necessity of averting a nuclear catastrophe, and also the convening of a special session of the UN Security Council with the participation of the top leaders of the states which are members of the council and of other interested states which would study ways to normalize the international situation.

On behalf of the Bulgarian communists and entire Bulgarian people, in his greetings address T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, expressed the Bulgarian communists' feeling of pride in Soviet people's outstanding successes in all spheres of material and spiritual life. The Bulgarian communists and Bulgarian people, he said, will always and in all circumstances fraternally stand shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet communists and Soviet people.

PLO'S QADDUMI GREETS CPSU CONGRESS IN MESSAGE

LD121135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 4

[Message to the 26th CPSU Congress by PLO delegation head F. Qaddumi]

[Text] To the 26th CPSU Congress:

The PLO delegation is especially proud to participate in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. I am happy to convey to you, comrades, on behalf of the fighting Palestinian people, the PLO Executive Committee and its chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, most ardent greetings and best wishes for great successes in the congress work which is the focus of attention of the friendly Soviet people and all mankind.

The attention of the world's peoples and all its healthy forces is riveted on this historic event--the 26th congress--and the important decisions it is to take. And this is understandable--for more than 60 years the land of the soviets had been striving monumentally to defend world peace. You held out during the period of imperialist intervention, you routed German fascism, and you supported and continue to support the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report, delivered on behalf of your party's Central Committee, contains an impressive picture of the tremendous progress made by the land of the soviets in the last 5-year plan in all spheres of life--economic, social and cultural. The general direction of the 26th CPSU Congress confirms the Soviet Union's resolve to continue efforts to consolidate international detente while the United States keeps trying to lead the world to the brink of war through military threats and by assembling armadas, expanding the network of military bases and training a Rapid Deployment Force.

In the Near East region the policy of imperialism and Zionism remains the chief obstacle to genuine and just peace. The new U.S. administration continues to pursue the old aggressive policy. This policy is now the chief factor in support for the Israeli ruling circles' course toward expansion, occupation and enslavement of the Palestinian people and against the Arab liberation movement.

Trying to implement its designs worldwide, U.S. imperialism is kindling regional conflicts and wars, hoping to use them as a cover for direct military intervention, as is happening now in the Persian Gulf Zone with regard to the Iranian-Iraqi war. Therefore, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposals on safeguarding security and peace in the Persian Gulf zone are a good alternative aimed at ensuring stability in that region and freedom for the countries and peoples there.

In cooperation with the number of friendly countries, the PLO has made every effort to put a stop to conflicts which play into the hands of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. At all regional and international conferences we have also resolutely opposed the imperialist course aimed at leading our peoples further away from the urgent problems, from the solution of vitally important interests and from the main battlefield. We reject all attempts to sow enmity toward the Soviet Union, as happened after the events in Afghanistan, and we have always supported and continue to support the right of a friendly country--Afghanistan--to safeguard its independence, freedom and nonaligned stance.

The Arab region has become a field of fierce battle against the Camp David agreements which not only failed to bring peace to the Near East, contrary to its organizers' promises, but led to the widening of hostilities and of the scale of devastation and encouraged the aggressors to continue aggression in collusion with American imperialism and Egypt's As-Sadat regime.

Now, more than 2 years later, it is becoming increasingly clear that the Camp David deal has reached an impasse. The plan to grant autonomy to occupied Palestinian territories failed ignominiously since it ran into opposition on the part of our people and was rejected by all forces and peoples seeking a just peace.

It is common knowledge that the establishment of peace in the Near East must begin with Palestine, on the basis of guaranteeing our people's right to self-determination and to set up their own independent state and also the right of refugees to return to their homeland, as envisaged by the relevant international decrees [postanovleniya] and resolutions [rezolyutsii].

The struggle we are waging for the liberation of our people will continue despite the gravity of the situation and the savagery of the imperialist-Zionist interventionists. In the occupied areas of Palestine our people are daily struggling against the policy of colonization, the setting up of Israeli settlements and encroachments on their basic rights. Israel's Zionist ruling circles are organizing terrorist acts, even making attempts on the lives of members of the national Palestinian leadership. But our people, united beneath the PLO banner, are continuing the struggle for full independence. Just as they rejected the autonomy plan our people reject any new form which the Camp David deal may assume and will struggle against it. They will never accept any alternative to the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Like the other Arab peoples, our people are aware that the decisive condition of victory in this struggle is the unity of all patriotic and progressive forces, the consolidation of the alliance with revolutionary forces and their vanguard--the Soviet Union. In this connection we are seeking to develop and strengthen the national Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria was an important factor in the strengthening of the Arab progressive and patriotic forces' positions. In the same way, the strong alliance between the Lebanese national patriotic movement, the PLO and Syria is a foundation for resisting Zionist aggression. This alliance is a real guarantee of the defense of Lebanon, its independence and unity and its membership in the Arab world.

Allow me to express the deepest thanks for the fi[illegible] and principled stance contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, for the positive [illegible]iative on the Near East and the Palestinian problem. The Arab peoples' alliance [illegible]he USSR is now the urgent demand of all national patriotic forces in our countries, p[illegible]ticularly since they have learned from their own experience that those who betrayed the interests of their own peoples began by rejecting Arab-Soviet friendship and then threw in their lot with imperialism and Zionism.

The Palestinian revolution is an inseparable, integral part of the world national liberation movement and it continues to develop in the course of heroic struggle, despite all difficulties and obstacles.

Long live Palestinian-Soviet friendship!

Long live Arab-Soviet friendship!

Long live peace based on justice!

For a victorious revolution!

[Signed] F. Qaddumi, head of the PLO delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress

KIEV: WOMEN PROTEST 'INHUMANITY' OF POLOVCHAK CASE

LD122030 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 12 Mar 81

["End Arbitrary Actions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kiev, 12 March, TASS--The inhumanity and brutality of the country, which claims to be a model of democracy, became again evident in the tragedy of the Ukrainian family of the Polovchaks. Despite numerous public protests, it is for eight months now that the American authorities have been preventing the family from returning to their native country. This is said in an open letter by a group of Ukrainian women, members of the Soviet women's committee, addressed to the U.S. women and published today in the Ukranian press. The letter contains an appeal to do everything possible to end the inhuman treatment of the people who refused to sacrifice their children for the right to return to their motherland. Arriving in the USA from the USSR, the Polovchaks soon realised that they have made a big mistake. In May, 1980, they asked the Soviet Embassy in Washington for permission to return to the USSR.

Today the family still has to live in a foreign country. Opening the door for the adult members of the Polovchak family to leave the USA, the American authorities shut it for the Polovchak children. The children disappeared all of a sudden. It became clear only some time later that "impartial" American Themis placed them in the care of the State of Illinois. Unprecedented and arbitrary was also the granting by the State Department of... political asylum to the 13-year-old son of the Polovchaks.

The Polovchaks' compatriots watch these developments with concern. On learning the troubles of the Polovchak family, the Ukrainian women of the city of Sambora, where the Polovchaks lived, sent a letter to the U.S. President, in which they protest against the arbitrary actions and the inhuman treatment of the Polovchaks by the American authorities. This protest was also expressed at the meetings, which were held at various enterprises of the city. In their open letter, the Ukrainian women said that the tragedy of the Polovchak family results from the appalling lawlessness of the actions of the American authorities, which violate not only international norms, but also the laws of the United States itself.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES ENTERPRISE REPRESENTATIVES

LD122254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Excerpts] In Moscow today a gathering was held of representatives from collectives, enterprises and organizations, and the frontrankers and production innovators who put forward the initiative to hold on 18 April the communist Leninist subbotnik. Here is a report from our correspondent, Grigory Mirsichyan:

Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, spoke at the gathering. The meeting has just finished its work.

DYMSHITS PRESENTS AWARD TO ESTONIAN WORKERS

LD122040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Summary] "At a festive meeting in Tallinn today, Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, presented the Challenge Red banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee to representatives of Estonian workers. The republic received the award for its achievements during the 10th 5-Year Plan."

Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee and other officials promised to raise output. During the 10th 5-Year Plan, R370 million of above-plan output was sold. Challenge Red Banners were also handed to Krasnoyarskaya Kray, Kuybyshev and Tyumen Oblasts and the North Ossetian Autonomous Oblast.

END-FEBRUARY STATUS OF CROPS, WEATHER REPORTED

LD121209 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Mar 81 p 1

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by agrometeorologist Ye. Zvertinseva: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] It has grown colder in the USSR's European territory. During the third 10-day period of February the average air temperature was near normal in most areas. Either there was no precipitation at all or it did not exceed 10 mm. At the beginning of March the limit of snow cover extended along a line linking Bolgrad (Odesskaya Oblast), Nikolayev, Zaporozhe, Rostov na Donu, south of Elista and continuing to Saratov and Guryev. There was still a lot of snow in the north and northeast. There is a small amount of snow cover (less than 10 cm) in Lithuania and Moldavia, the western rayons of Latvia, Belorussia and of the Ukraine, the northern rayons of Odesskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Rostovskaya Oblasts, most of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast and in the central areas of the Central Volga Region. On the remaining territory the depth of snow cover varied between 11 to 30 cm. The wintering of winter grain crops is proceeding satisfactorily and the minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth was between minus 3 and minus 6 degrees.

The state of perennial grasses on the USSR's European territory is also satisfactory--they are under snow almost everywhere. The vegetation of grasses which had begun in places in the south has stopped due to the cold.

In the extreme south of Krasnodarskiy Kray, on the Black Sea coast of Georgia and in certain areas of Azerbaijan and Armenia, both fruit and leaf buds are swelling on pear, plum, sweet cherry, apricot, peach and mulberry trees. In other areas of the USSR's European territory fruit crops are still dormant. In the Transcaucasus republics it has grown colder. Here there has been growth in winter crops only in certain areas of Azerbaijan.

In the arable farming areas of Western Siberia and the northern half of Kazakhstan the cold weather has persisted. In most areas night frosts reached minus 31 and in places minus 36 degrees. In Kazakhstan and in more areas of Western Siberia there was either no precipitation or it did not exceed 10 mm.

In Western Siberia winter crops are under snow cover, which is mainly 15-35 cm deep. In Transbaykal and the northeastern half of Irkutskaya Oblast, the weather was very cold and in places night frosts were between minus 44 and minus 47 degrees. In the Far East the average air temperature for the 10-day period was 2-6 degrees lower than normal.

In the republics of Central Asia cold weather predominated but in the second half of the 10-day period it grew milder. In the southern areas the daytime air temperature reached 12-20 degrees and in the northern areas 4-9 degrees. There was a lot of rain everywhere. The greatest precipitation (from 31 to 100 mm) occurred in Tadzhikistan, the western half of Turkmenia, Oshskaya Oblast and in the south of Dzhizakskaya, Samarkandskaya and Kashkadarinskaya Oblasts. In the south of the Central Asian republic, apart from Kirgizia, buds on the sour cherry, apricot, peach and mulberry trees swelled and opened; winter crops and alfalfa are growing.

MANNED SOYUZ T-4 SPACECRAFT LAUNCHED 12 MAR

Salyut-6 Linkup Planned

LD122036 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS--In accordance with the space research program, the Soviet Union today launched at 22 hours Moscow time a spacecraft, Soyuz T-4. It is manned by a crew of Colonel Vladimir Kovalenok, flight commander, Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, and Flight Engineer Viktor Savinykh.

The flight program envisages a link-up of the spacecraft Soyuz T-4 with the orbital complex Salyut-6--Progress-12. The crew are to carry out aboard the station the planned repair and preventive maintenance operations and scientific-technical research and experiments.

The station Salyut-6 has been in space since September 29, 1977. To ensure the station's active functioning, the freight spacecraft Progress-12 docked with it on January 26, 1981. Refuelling of the Salyut-6 station was carried out during the joint flight by commands from the ground. The orbit of the complex was adjusted by the engine installation of the spacecraft Progress-12.

According to telemetric measurements, the onboard systems of the spacecraft Soyuz T-4 and the orbital complex Salyut-6--Progress-12 are functioning normally. The cosmonauts Kovalenok and Savinykh are feeling well and have started the implementation of the flight program.

Operations Computer-Controlled

LD122128 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Baykonur Cosmodrome:

The transport ship Soyuz T-4 that was launched today will continue the Soviet programme of orbital research that was crowned last year with the 185-day mission of Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin. The crew of the mission which envisages the link up of the spaceship Soyuz T-4 with the orbital station Salyut-6--Progress-12 includes the 29-year-old Colonel of the Airforce Vladimir Kovalenok who already worked on board the station in 1978 (the second mission that lasted for 140 days). For the Flight Engineer Viktor Savinykh this is the first space flight. He is the 100th spaceman of the world. 50 of spacemen are cosmonauts from socialist countries--Czechoslovakia, Poland, GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam and Cuba who worked on board Soviet spaceships and stations.

This launching took place exactly one month before the day when the world is to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the first manned space flight. Commenting on the main results of these two decades, General Georgiy Beregovoy, the head of the cosmonauts' training center near Moscow, said that Gagarin's modest trial that was blazed by the Soviet Union on April 12, 1961, has become a broad well-trodden path. He recalled that the main stages in world cosmonautics were the first earth satellites, the first inter-planetary stations, the first manned space flight and a number of other achievements resulting from flights made from the Soviet cosmodrome. All the aspects of space pilotage that brought about the remarkable success of the year 1980 when Soviet scientists, as a result of four lengthy space missions on board the orbital station Salyut-6, largely removed restrictions on the duration of man's work in open space were for the first time tried out on the spaceships Vostok, Voskhod, and Soyuz.

The spaceship Soyuz T-4 on which the new space mission was launched is a modified version of the Soyuz spaceship that was already tested in an unmanned, two-seat and three-seat versions. In the opinion of Beregovoy who tested one of the first Soyuz ships, the new spaceship means an important step forward in manned space flights. All operations for control and manoeuvring have been fed into the modules of a digital computer, with which the cosmonauts will have the dialogue during the flight. The engine system has been perfected.

All the engines are based on the same components. The crew of the spaceship is to fulfil on board the station the necessary repair and preventive maintenance operations and to conduct planned scientific and technological research and experiments.

The next plans of the Soviet programme of manned space flights are the sending of joint missions with the participation of cosmonauts of Mongolia and Romania, Beregovoy said in conclusion.

Trajectory Corrected

LD131118 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Mar, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

The Soyuz T-4 spaceship has completed ten revolutions around the earth by 13 hours of Moscow time. [as received] In accordance with the flight programme Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh are continuing preparations for a link-up with the orbital complex Salyut-6--Progress-12. The crew have checked the operation of onboard systems, and a correction of the trajectory of the spaceships' flight was carried [out] during the fourth revolution.

After the course correction the orbital parameters of the spaceship Soyuz I-4 are: maximum distance from the earth's surface 250 km, period of revolution -- 90.1 minutes, inclination -- 51.6 degrees. According to the results of telemetric measurements, the flight is proceeding normally. Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh feel well.

Cosmonaut Biographies

LD122106 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS--Follow biographies of the members of the crew of the Soviet spaceship Soyuz T-4:

The ship's commander, Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Vladimir Kovalenok was born on March 3, 1942, in the village Beloye of the Krupskiy District of the Minsk Region. Upon graduation in 1963 from the Balashovskoye higher military flying school he served in military transport avaiation.

Vladimir Kovalenok is member of the CPSU since 1962. He joined the cosmonauts' detachment in 1967. Nine years later, he graduated from the Yuriy Gagarin Airforce Academy while continuing to work at the cosmonauts' training center. Vladimir Kovalenok made two space flights: in October 1977 on board the spaceship Soyuz-25 and in the subsequent years as commander of the second main mission at the station Salyut-6.

Flight Engineer Viktor Savinykh was born on March 7, 1940 in the village Berezkiniy of the Orichevsk District of the Kirov Region.

Upon graduation in 1960 from the Perm technical school of railway transport he worked at the Sverdlovsk Railway (the Urals) and then served in the Soviet Army.

Viktor Savinykh is member of the CPSU since 1963. In 1969 he graduated from the Moscow Institute of Engineers of Geodetics, Aerial Photography and Cartography and went to work in a design office. He proved to be an efficient engineer. He was designing equipment for spacecraft and took part in controlling flights of spaceships. In 1978 Savinykh joined the cosmonauts' detachment. He underwent the complete course of training for the flights on board the spaceship Soyuz and orbital station Salyut.